CATTO'S
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.
MONGINI BROS.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

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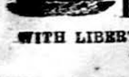
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th June
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5981	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockburn	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5984	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

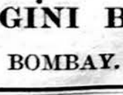
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	22nd June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Scarpa House, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
CCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Linga, Bahrein, Pashm, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,203 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 30th June.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,560	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
G. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 151
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	25th June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.
TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS
AND AT
MONGINI BROS.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ICES !

ICES !!

ICES !!!

THREE KINDS DAILY
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores' Office up to noon on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, for the SUPPLY OF STORES UNDER ANNUAL CONTRACT FROM 9TH JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904, as per details given in Tender Forms obtainable on payment of Rupees five (5) to the Treasurer of the Company, Calcutta, accompanied by a written application.

Full particulars as to Security Deposit and requirements or delivery are given in the Printed Form of Tender.

By Order,

T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.

Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 15-6-1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th July, 1903, is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions for the purpose of declaring a first dividend:

Re SILARKE JOHN TELLERY.
" KURSONDAS RAMDAS, and another.
" FRAMJI RUSTOMJI VICAJI.
" HAJI ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA HALAI.
" GANESH alias RUNGRAO RAOJI REGE.
" AHMED SULEMAN CUTCHI.
" LALJI MATHU.
" GULABDAS MOTILAL SHA.
" PUDAMSI JOOTHA.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 13th July, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends.—Dated this 17th June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court,

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Arsenal, Bombay, up to 15th July, 1903, for the purchase of 500 Cwts (more or less) of 303 inch FIRED BULLETS that may be available up to 28th February, 1904.

2. Tender Forms can be obtained on application to this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 22nd June to 13th July, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. on payment of annas four per set of forms.

3. In the event of a Tender being accepted the purchase money plus a Security of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender must be paid before delivery.

4. A condition of sale is that the lead is to be exported at once to Europe and the Bill of Lading showing the exportation must be submitted for the information of the Ordnance Officer in Charge.

5. The Security deposit will not be returned until the purchaser produces the above document.

6. Tenders should be sent under a sealed cover which should reach this office by 12 o'clock noon on 15th July, 1903

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 17th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the ABKARI FARM of the RAJPIPLA STATE for a period of three years, commencing from 1st August, 1903.

2. The Farm comprises—

(1). The right to manufacture COUNTRY LIQUOR of the strength of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. respectively, at the Nandod Central Distillery and to retail it at Shops within the State (under the minimum guarantee and still-head duty system).

(2). The right to sell EUROPE LIQUORS at a Shop in the Town of Nandod.

(3). The right to collect Duty at the rate of Rs. 2 per kalsi (16 local Maunds) on Mhowra Flowers exported beyond the limits of the State.

(4). The right to retail Toddy in the Town of Nandod.

3. Each Tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and the amounts offered, separately for each item, in regard to Items Nos. (2), (3) and (4).

4. In regard to Item (1), tenders are also invited in the alternative, for a contract only to manufacture Country Liquor of the strength of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. respectively at the Nandod Central Distillery and supply it, for retail vend, by licensed vendors who will have the sole right of vend at specified Shops and who will be bound to purchase such Liquor as they may require for their Shops from the manufacturing contractor. Tenderers under this article should state the lowest rates per gallon of Spirits of the sanctioned strengths at which they will be prepared to supply Liquor at Nandod to the various retail vendors.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000. If the Deposit consists of a Government Promissory Note it should be duly endorsed in favour of His Highness the Rajh Saheb of Rajpipla. The tenders should reach His Highness not later than 10 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1903.

6. The final disposal of the tenders will rest with His Highness who will have the right to reject or accept, or accept subject to modifications, any tender, without giving any reasons for doing so, or to dispose of the Farm in any other manner which His Highness may deem expedient.

7. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the communication of His Highness' decision to him, deposit with His Highness, a sum (in cash or in Government Securities duly endorsed in His Highness' favour) which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000, made with the tender, will be equal to one eighth of the total annual revenue offered by the tenderer, and shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the licenses to be issued in regard to and several items comprising the Farm. Failure to do so will involve the forfeiture of the deposit made with the tender, the cancellation of the acceptance of the tender, and the disposal of the Farm in such manner as His Highness may deem expedient.

8. Any information desired as to sales, rates of duty, retail prices, conditions of contract, etc., etc., will be furnished on application to

THE DEWAN, RAJPIPLA STATE.

Nandod, 15th June, 1903.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

J. DUXBURY & Co., Ld.....Plaintiffs
vs.
JOSEPH BENSON MANNING .....Defendant.

BY an Order made to-day in the said Suit Mr. H.O. COATES, has been APPOINTED INTERIM RECEIVER in the abovementioned Suit to take possession and charge of the Factory for the Manufacture of Hosiery and Woollen Goods, at Shri Ramchandra Hall, Arthur Road, Tardeo, hitherto carried on by the Plaintiffs and Defendant abovenamed and the Machinery Goods and Materials lying thereon with Power to Work the said Factory and an interim Injunction has been granted restraining the abovenamed Defendant Mr. J. B. MANNING from interfering with the said Factory or Machinery and from meddling with the working thereof.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1903.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 433 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.. Plaintiffs.

(1.) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and (2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED., a Joint Stock Company, now in Liquidation, through H. C. MACLEOD, Esquire, its Official Liquidator.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Koras free-hold new Salt Batty Ground, staked and being within the Port of the Mahim District near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383-697 and 693, containing by admeasurement five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dataji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Ambaee Mallo and partly by the Batty Ground of Dataji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by Batty Ground of Narrayan Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shet in Dhunji Doongarsi Street without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirds of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhunji Doongarsi Street, on the North by the Library of Shapurji Chapparwalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Eduljee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomanji and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 23rd June, 1903, at 2-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets Fort, by order of the Administrator of a deceased gentleman, consisting of leather trunks, silk, woollen and cotton saries, turbans, coats, over-coats, bandis, velvet caps, cut pieces of cloth, ring, watch, watch guard, trusses, locks, patent medicine, enema, etc.

Also:—2 six-light chandeliers, flowered globe lamps, bicycles, spring seated sofas and easy chairs, open work chiffoniers, wardrobes, round tables, writing and camp tables, sideboard, kerosine lamps, chairs, perambulator, cot, sewing box, C. I. cooking stove, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture and miscellaneous goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred glass fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong built landau in very good order.
1 powerful grey arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome bay waler mare, about 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong built victoria, with rubber tyred wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF MAZAGAON MILL.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1903, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill premises, at Mazagaon, the valuable properties mentioned below.—

All those three pieces or parcels of leasehold land particularly described below with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Mazagaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly appearing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 118, and assessed under Ward Nos. 5578 and 6460 to 82 (1), 5845 to 49, 6458-59, 6456-57 (1.2 and 3) and 6453 (1 and 2), 6455 (2) and 6 (1), Street Nos. 108 and 14-26, 1 to 24, 28, 1-2, 119 to 137, 20, 22 and 8 to 18 A and B, 2, 2A, 6A and 27B.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing Fifty-Thousand Four Hundred and seventy-four Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by property previously described as Tank Bunder, now described as the Mohamedan Burial Ground, on or towards the south by a public road called Matarpasady, on or towards the east by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a public road but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west partly by property belonging to the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and partly by property belonging to the Trustees of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872, and partly by the property previously described as Tank Bunder now described as the Mohamedan Burial Ground.

SECONDLY.—All that piece and parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing Four Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a public road, but now forming a public road called Matarpasady; on or towards the south partly by the property of the Mankeshwar Temple and partly by the property of Gocouldas Mahdavji, Esquire, on or towards the east by property previously described as land reserved by Government for a roadway but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west by property previously described as belonging to the Mazagaon Land Co., Ld., and at present owned by Gocouldas Mahdavji, esquire.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property herein secondly described, on or towards the south by property previously described as a Government Road, but now covered by steps leading to the Mankeshwar Temple, on or towards the east by property previously described as a Roadway reserved by Government for a public roadway but now forming a public road called the Reay Road, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to Mankeshwar Temple.

Together with the engines, boilers, machinery, stores, accessories fire appliances, &c., now lying in the Mill premises The Mill contains 21,400 spindles and 450 looms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, attorneys to the Official Liquidator, at their office at Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAZEE STREET AND PANJRAPOLE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
SUIT No. 673 OF 1900.

Mulla Mahomed Peaker and others ..... Plaintiffs,
versus
Mowivi Abdul Cader Jitwyker ..... Defendants,

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya L. Vaidya, Furdoonji P. Pavri and Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, the properties within described will be sold by Public Auction, separately, by Messrs BENNETT and Co. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the following valuable properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kazee Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Kazee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by Panjrapole Street, and on or towards the south by the vacant piece of land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated at Kazee street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by Kazee Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the south by the property of Goolam Mahomed Cassu Ali and on the north by the property hereinafter firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Panjrapole Street, assessed under Ward No. —, and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hasham Noorani, on the west by Ali Oomer Street, on the south by the said Panjrapole Street, and on the north by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors at their Office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Shookery Samal Pereyra, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Bai Sitabai, wife of Ramchander Govindrao, the mortgagor, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd July, 1901, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Toka tenure, situate at Parel village west of Naigaum Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 153, new Nos. 1423-1430, old Survey No. nil, new Survey No. —, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 1453 (), street No. 147A Bhoiwada Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public passage, on or towards the south partly by the property of Keshow Jewraj and on or towards the east by property previously described as Sookut Govind, on or towards the west by the property of Keshow Jewraj and on or towards the east by the public passage, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhagoobai and are now in the occupation of the said Sitabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

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Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,900.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBA

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 200 BALES BHAVNAGAR PRESSED GOOD BHAVNAGAR COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Fasta Lane, Colaba, in the warehouse of Soonderjee Keseowjee, by order of Messrs. Vussonjee Veljee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Sewaram Khooshalchund—200 bales Bhavnagar pressed good Bhavnagar cotton.

A deposit or 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, next to Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass-ware, walnut wood cottage piano by Rose & Co., gent's bicycle, Persian Carpets, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of Captain SKINNER, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL VILLAGE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Sonabai wife of Ramnath Sudashivji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Govind Dadaji and his wife Bai Nirabai and their minor son Anandrao by his father and guardian the said Govind Dadaji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of July, 1893 the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendary land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel Village, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors, assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 2706 and Street No. 1400, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabout, bearing Collector No. 19 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Harishandra Yesbaba and partly by the house of Babaji Hiraji, on the West by the house of Narayen Bhivaji, on the North by the Public Passage and beyond that by the property of Almaram and others and on the South by the house of Crushna Dowlata and the said hereditaments and premises standing in the name of Bai Nirabai, wife of Govind Dadaji, both in the books of the Fazendar and Municipality.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF JOHN GILLON & CO'S WHISKY, QUAKER'S OATS, CLAYTON & JOVETT'S ESSENCE LEMON, AND ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Mohomad Ameroy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Ld.—

47 cases	John Gillon and Co.'s	Auld Tann whisky
48 cases	" "	St. Ronan's whisky
10 cases	" "	V. O. P. whisky
10 cases	" "	Mountain Dew whisky
5 cases	" "	Cherry whisky

8 cases Quaker's Oats.
100 tins Clayton and Jovett's triple concentrated essence lemon.
20 dozen Atkinsons's White Rose, 4oz.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, measafe, cupboards, almira, bentwood chairs, new chain folding cots.

2 photo cameras and 1 plated liquorst and.

2 cases English white printing papers, thick note paper, and inks of various colours.

2 cases. 362 lbs., Egyptian tobacco,

On account of the concerned,—

3 quarter casks claret.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Aleppo.

S. H. and Co.—3170, 1 13—113 bundles steel channels tyres for rubber wheels.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late C. H. T. Beaman, Esq., consisting of camp furniture, binocular, D-B F.L., C-F. gun by A. Hollis and Sons, with implements in canvas case, Heath's exercises, wearing apparel, tin trunks, small tool case and sundries.,

AT 2 P.M.

Several Gent's second-hand bicycles.

Handsome landaulette, thoroughly done up.

1 powerful bay waler horse, going in harness,

1 second-hand victoria.

1 Do. vis-a-vis.

1 French polished shigram.

1 English gentas saddle and 1 child's saddle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRAND NEW FULL SIZE SLATE BILLIARD TABLES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Old Building, valuable office and household furniture, consisting of roll top office table, office cupboards and book case and seats, glasswaze and crockery, plated ware, drawing room sofas, chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, mirror door almiras, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, etc., also 2 brand new full size 12 inches thick slate billiard tables, especially made to order with all the latest improvements with ivory balls, cues, marking boards, covers, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Fraser and Co., Dispensing Chemists.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cavasjee Patel Street, Fort, the Stock in trade of Messrs. Fraser and Co., consisting of patent medicines, medicine and drugs, stoppered bottles with medicine, medicine pots, medical books, large size shelves, cubpoards, counter tables, chairs, benches, screen, &c.

The above will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold then the same will be put up in separate lots, and will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT SAT TAD, DOONGREE STREET, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors Khalphan alias Bachoo Alladin, Dost Mahomed Aladin, and Mantai, widow of Alladin Bachoo, the following property, under the powe Mortgage, of sale reserved to the mortgagees by a Indenture of dated the 17th day of October 1901.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 235-235, new Nos. 1746-1757, old Survey No. 1, 2, and new Survey No. 2431, 2431, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1220, and street No. 22-3, and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of 3at Tad Doongree Street (No. 2, Doongree Cooly Cross Lane,) near Carnac Bridge, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Doongree Cooly Road, on or towards the west by the Doongree Cooly Street, on or towards the north by the Doongree Cooly Cross Lane, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Ismail Khan Ambiakhan, and now of the Dayal Purshotam and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alladin Babul and his tenants and are now in that of the said surviving mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. KHURSEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Mortgagees, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHAJI PALLA STREET AND FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of the mortgagors, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and subject to the conditions of sale then to be read, sell by Public Auction, unless previously sold by private contract, on the premises, under the power of sale in the mortgage contained, the following properties, namely:—

On THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1903, at 4 p.m.

All that the right, title and interest of the mortgagor and, of the mortgagees in]

LOT 1.

All that piece of Fazendari land, together with a messuage tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, situate without the Fort walls and within the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and situated on the north side of Bhaji Palla Street, which said messuage is now or was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 in the enumeration of the houses subject to the payment of ground rent to the Fazendar of the ground, and which said premises contain by admeasurement in length about 70 feet and in breadth about 20 feet, little more or less to the edge of the compound, and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house late of Muncondji Gogerji Taylor, on or towards the west by the house now or late of Vishwanath Damodhur River, on or towards the north by the land now or late of Manekji Caseeba Taylor, and on or towards the south by public road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1903, at 4 p.m.

Lot 2

All that piece or parcel of ground on which the new Kiphinstone Theatre has been erected and is now standing, situate on the south side of Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict formerly of the Fort and now of Bombay, being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold new salt batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Sha Moolchand Nensey as executor of Javertal, widow, which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 feet in breadth and 140 feet in length or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the south and east sides thereof by other ground of the said Sha Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javertal, widow, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Paoowalla, and on or towards the north by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Soonjee Farpia or his tenants.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., at their office, 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th June, 1903.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 17.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 3/16	=	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 1/4 ex	=	
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	24 3/8	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	24 3/16	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	57 7/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'16 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20'42 1/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4'88 3/4	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	=	— 1/8
6 " "	2 7/8 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	2 1/8 pr ct	=	do
7 day market loans	2 3/8 pr ct	=	— 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,000.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 5-16, June-July. Flat.

Metals:—Copper Brazlers £68-10.

Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.

Tin Plates 11s. 9d.

Bar iron Belgian £5 2s 0d.

Iron Corrugated Sheets £11

Basic Steel Bars £5 3s. 6d.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzrat 35 3-4. June-July. Buyers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 33. June-July. Sellers tone.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-2. June-July. Buyers. Tone firm.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 24,90 000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 12,50,000 do. Bombay.
" 12,50,000 do. Madras,

Rs. 50,00,000, at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 12 p.c.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 77,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 5,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Extra allotments on Madras, Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 6'96 — 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed firm.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'74	6'60	5'56	6'02
+ 13	+ 13	+ 13	+ 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'64	5'53	5'43	5'45
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
	Feb.-Mar		
	5'44		
	— 3		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales,	
Do. last year	3,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	"
Do. do. Continent	7,000	"
Mid-Uplands	12'50 + 10	
Futures, month of July	12'58 + 15	
Do. do. December	9'99 — 2	

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/16 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	11'10 — 1
Do. do. December	9'23 — 9
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 17th June, 1903:—

Cotton	6,422 bales.
Wheat	27,080 cwts.
Linseed	14,449 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	8,832 "
Gingellyseed	943 "
Poppyseed	2,991 "
Groundnuts	10 "
Castorseed	1,727 "
Rice	3,949 "
Myrabollams	732 "
Cottonseed	7,294 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm

Bank T. T.	1s 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4,
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124 1.2
Shanghai 30 do do	171 1 2
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-14

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 26th May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 18th June	5	do,
Bank of Bengal do. 18th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS,

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 11	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	0	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6 2	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	7	6
Castorseed.—Tone.			
Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 27 4
Club No. 1	" 28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports	1,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.8	6'63	6'50	5'51
—5	—6	—6	—3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb. Feb.-Mar.
5'67	5'43	5'39	5'33 5'37
—7	—7	—7	—7 —7

COTTON.—The local market is steady, and there is a fair enquiry from shippers and mills at current rates. In New Crop the market opened at Rs. 232 for good Broach and Rs. 180 for fully good Bengals and closed Rs. 2 lower on receipt of the Liverpool opener.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	181	169	152	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (By. terms)	189	179	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	188	178	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	183	175	do
Akola M. G.	203	191	...	do
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	...	...	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	215	203	..	do
Broach do	252	240	...	do
Bhownugger do	228	220	211	do
Do H. G.	225	218	205	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	215	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	91 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 3-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

An elderly roadscraper in one of the Yorkshire country districts, who was removed to the asylum, had £56 in gold in canvas bags secured inside his shirt, and at his house a bank-book was found showing he had £95 to his credit. The Halifax Guardians have taken possession of the money.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LYLE—May 21, at London, Lieutenant Hugh Norman Lyle 29th Regiment M I.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—May 31, at sea, a few hours after leaving Bombay, and after a long illness, the result of being mauled by a tiger whilst out shooting, Robert Ashley Simpson, Deputy Commissioner, Berar Commission, H A D, second son of Sir Benjamin Simpson, formerly Surgeon-General with the Government of India, in his 41st year.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GUZDUR—June 18, at Deolalee, Mr Nusserwanji Nanabhoy Guzdur. Funeral this day (Friday) at Churneywady, in the house of Mr Ardaseer Bazonjee Vakil.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—June 13, at Victoria Hospital, Jubbulpore after a long and painful illness, Miss Rebecca Campbell daughter of the late Sergeant-Major John Campbell, 1st N I.

HALL—June 15, at Madras, Thomas Kelly Hall, Surgeon-Captain (Retired), I S M D, in his 67th year.

REILLY—June 12, at Mooltan, suddenly of paralysis, Francis Reilly, Executive Engineer, N W Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 5-40m., 5-42a. Low water, 11-20m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Virowa entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra entered and the steamers Spithead and Katoria left the dock yesterday.

VISITORS TO THE HIGH COURT.—The young Chiefs of Dewas and Narsinghar, in Central India, visited the High Court yesterday, and were accommodated with seats on the bench in the court of Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the zoological collection:—One Hedgehog (Erinaceus indicus), Indian Reef-heron (Lepterodius adba), and two red wattled Lapwings (Lobe vanullus indicus), by Mr. W. Dodereit, I. C. S., one Pie-dcressed cuckoo (Coccystis jacobinus) by Mr. Krishnarao Powar.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Cahusac and Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day (weather permitting):—

March	The Turkish Patrol...Michaelis
Overture	Massaniello ...Auber
Selection	Rigoletto ...Verdi
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	The Deep Blue Sea...Brewir
Chorus (Il. Bivacco)	L'Assedio de Lieda...Petrella
Valse	Espana ...Waldteufel

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per extra steamer Marquis Bacquehem will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday, the 22nd instant.—Mails for Karachi and other places in Sind, per extra steamer China, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Monday, the 22nd instant.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's steamer China will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 12 noon on Monday, the 22nd instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—Superintendent Holdway of the Dock Police having proceeded on leave for twelve months, the following transfers have been made in the Bombay Police Force:—Superintendent Sanderson of A (Fort) Division to be Superintendent of the Dock Police; Superintendent Grennan of B (Mandavi) Division to be Superintendent of A (Fort) Division; Superintendent Williamson of F (Parel) Division to be Superintendent of B (Mandvi) Division; Inspector Hamilton of A (Fort) Division to be Superintendent of Police F (Parel) Division; Inspector Draper of the Nagpada section to be Inspector of A (Fort) Division in charge of Esplanade section; and Inspector Henry Brewin on return from leave to be Inspector in charge of Nagpada section.

KIDNAPPING AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Geju Tukaram, a washerman, with kidnapping Deokor, a girl, aged 7, and attempting to rob her of her ornaments. Evidence showed that the accused and Deokar's father were washermen, and lived in a lane near Carnac Road. On Wednesday night this little girl was sent by her father to fetch liquor. She was accosted by the accused on the road and taken to a mango seller in Lohar Chawl. He brought a mango for the girl, and thence he took her to a lonely place in Meraul Gully. Fortunately all his movements were watched by P.C. 442 G, He followed them to the Maruti Gully where the accused took the girl down into the foundation of a house that was about to be built. The accused tried to take out the anklets out of the girl's feet, but the latter resisted. Upon this he throttled the girl who cried out in agony. Hearing the cries the sepoy went down into the hollow and arrested the accused. Mr. Power said that it was a very serious case. Had it not been for the prompt action of the police sepoy there would here been a murder during the night. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Crosby charged William Coulson, a European, with causing hurt to Allan Brown, also a European, residing in the Elphinstone Circle, Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that on Wednesday night about 10 o'clock the accused and the complainant with another friend went to the Criterion Restaurant and had some drink there. The accused who had taken some liquor preferred to that not somewhat, drew out a penknife and made a dig at the complainant in the chest causing a cut quarter of an inch long. After that the complainant played on a piano and they parted late in the night. The complainant eventually went to the Police Station and made a complaint. The defence was that the complainant lived with one Mr. Hunter and was practically under his thumb. The accused and Mr. Hunter were on bad terms, and the latter wanted the accused to be disgraced in public. The complainant apparently had got the cut long before he made the complaint and it was after he went home that Mr. Hunter insisted upon him to make a complaint against the accused. The accused and the complainant, were friends and they were talking like friends in the court too. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 10.

HOW TAILORS SPREAD INFECTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dr. Sorab Cawasji Hormusjee, Divisional Health Officer, charged Ghoga Viram, a Hindu tailor, with negligently doing an act likely to spread infection of a disease dangerous to life. Ghoga's brother Ananda was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Boyce, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that Ananda kept a tailor's shop at Bizaar Road, Mahim, where his brother Ghoga worked for him. On the 2nd inst. Dr. Sorab, while on his rounds, noticed Ghoga in the shop sewing children's clothes, and on being questioned said they belonged to his customers. There were many other articles of clothing in the shop lying near the place where Ghoga worked. Ghoga was then suffering from small-pox in its most infectious stage. Dr. Sorab told him to go to a hospital and to stop sewing clothes at once, explaining to him at the same time that by handling the clothes he was spreading infection of the disease. He refused to go to a hospital, but undertook not to expose himself or handle clothes. Dr. Sorab warned him against touching clothes so long as he had any scabs on his body, and threatened him and his brother with a prosecution if they did so. On the 12th May Dr. Sorab in company with Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, again visited the shop, when they saw Ghoga sitting in the shop and sewing pieces of cloth. He was still suffering from small-pox in its infectious stage and had clearly marked scabs and scras on his hands and person. On seeing Dr. Sorab Ghoga ran away, leaving his brother Ananda in the shop. Ananda, on being questioned as to why he allowed his brother to handle clothes, replied that he was cured. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined Ananda, the shopkeeper, Rs. 50 and his brother Ghoga Rs. 25.

CHARGE AGAINST A JEMADAR IN A NATIVE REGIMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Faizmahomed Gulmahomed, Jemadar in the Native Infantry Regiment at Ahmednagar. The accused was convicted by Mr. Deshpande, First Class Magistrate, of committing criminal house trespass with intent to intrude upon the privacy and outrage the modesty of Gangubai, woman, and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100. On appeal, this conviction and sentence were upheld by Mr. Mohsin B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar. Rao Sahib Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Rustom Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. K. M. Javeri, pleader, represented the accused.

Mr. Wadia submitted that the facts of the case as found by the learned Sessions Judge did not constitute the offence, the accused was convicted of. On 16th November last, which was a moonlight night, accused went to the house of Gangu, who resides with her uncle Mohan, and knocked at the door at about one o'clock in the morning. Gangu was sleeping in the room with her aunt and a servant girl. While knocking, accused said "Gangu, Gangu, get up." The door-chain fell, and accused entered the room. On waking up, Gangu said "Uncle what is it?" To which accused replied "I am not uncle, but Papam'an Jemadar." An alarm was raised and accused was arrested. Mr. Wadia urged the cases relied on by the Judge did not apply to this. In these cases accused entered upon the premises stealthily, and did not knock at the door as in this case, practically speaking, did not ask permission to enter. Accused's action in this case could not be construed into a criminal intention. At first, he had been charged with house-breaking, then with trespass with intent to misbehave with Gangu, who is a married woman and whose husband was at Aden; and then with the charges on which he was convicted. At one time it was pretended that Gangu was a modest "purdah" woman, but this theory had to be abandoned on account of the evidence of the witness for the defence, among whom was a pleader.

The Government Pleader urged that accused had dared to enter upon a premises in which three respectable women slept, and his intention must have been to commit an offence. Gangu and her uncle were respectable people, and accused could have no lawful business on such premises. All along his defence seemed to be that it was a got up case, and at Ahmednagar he had persisted in stating that he never visited the woman on the night, as alleged.

Mr. Justice Candy inquired whether there was authority for an accused's being convicted because of his having made a false defence? From the facts it appeared the accused must have known Gangu, whom he called out by her name. It seemed he went to an assignation.

The Government Pleader said accused himself did not say this, but averred the case was got up by the police. He ran away, his shirt was torn, and his shoes and stick were left behind.

Their Lordships held that, in convicting the accused, the surrounding facts had not been taken into consideration. Previous intimacy existed between the Jemadar and Gangu, and no intention to commit an offence, either of outraging the modesty of a woman or of intruding upon her privacy, could be gathered from the evidence. The conviction was set aside, the sentence was revers d, and the fine, if paid, was to be refunded to the Jemadar, who was ordered to be discharged.

WATER SUPPLY DEFICIENT.

IN this week's season reports three collectorates report partial deficiency of water:—Bijapur says: Water supply is sufficient in 6 talukas, but deficient in parts of 2 talukas. Belgaum: Water-supply deficient in parts of Murgod pethe. Baroda: Water-supply deficient in parts of Sojgad, Velachha and Amreli Mahals. Everywhere else the supply is adequate though rain holds off.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 19.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice ASTON.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1235,0—Bhaishanker K and G—Ramjee Govindjee vs Bhagbai widow and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

66,2901,03—N C Macleod vs Nagardas Khetsey and others.

Appeals.

1243—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee and Co.

1246—Mansukhlal J and H—Jivraj Dawji vs Madhowdas Gooculdas Pasta—Little and Co.

1247—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir Knight—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE,

For Decree Absolute.

12,03—K D Shroff—Bhuwanji Hurbhowan and others vs Gulam Hoosein Ruttonsey and another.

For an exparte Decree.

631,02—Madhowji and V—Canji Dawarkadas and others vs Abdeali Abdool Gafur and others—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhsmeshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K.

123,02—Bhaishanker K and G—Pai Jaikorebai widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M.

80,01—Smitham B and N—Bhowram Rugoba vs Narayen Bhowram—Bicknell M and M.

389,00—Mantri B and N—Bhawani Sanker Wasudew vs Satafymabai widow—Captain and V.

210,02—Machowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M

450,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

626,02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

455,01—J P Dastoor (a pauper)—Peeraji Bhewba vs Luxman Hitaji.

794,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Becher and another vs Bai Laxmibai widow and another—Muljee B and B and Payne and Co.

640,02—Smetham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manmohun Parshotam and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

619,02—Hirlal D—Canjee Narran vs Madhawram Mathuradas—Tyabjee D and Co.

583,02—Tyabjee D and Co—The Advocate General vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and another—Craigie L and O and M and M.

353,98—Shamrao and M. Vinayak Dhodiraj vs Narotam Anandjee—Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Dismissal.

103,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Dwarkadas Meghjee and others vs L W G Rivett Carnac and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For Consent Decree.

411,00—Mulla and M—Sulleman Horsham vs Hajee Ahmed and others Shamrao and M—Matubh I J and M.

30,02—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed vs Suleman Hasham and another—Mulla and M.

Commercial cause for trial of issues.

84,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

602—Little and Co—Haridas Purshotam and other vs Runchordas Premji—Edgelow G and W.

29,02—Captain and V—Ramakant Kalyan Sastri vs Bai Radhabai widow—Chitnis and M.

4,02—Matubhai J and M—Jothibai alias Purbai widow vs Jethabai Veeram—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

44,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas S W Mills Co Ld and others—Inperson.

81,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.

578,00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418,02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimjee—Smetham B and N.

100,03—Captain and V—Kessowlal Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhai—Unwalla and P.

837,01—Shamrao and M—Manekchand Kajurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee—Cooper Sorabjee and J.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances, to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 13th June 1903, by Council Bills	4,071,719
	By Gold	.....
3.	Balance to be remitted from 14th June 1903 to 31st March 1904	12,928,290

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Thursday.—Pressure has fallen briskly in north-east India and north of the East Coast and slightly to briskly in Burma. Pressure is low along the Upper India Hills and in West Punjab, and shallow depression is shown lying over Cuota Nagpur and South West Bengal. Rain has increased in Burma and some heavy falls are reported from Assam and Bengal. Mymensingh has received eleven inches, Cherrapoonjee six, Silcor, and Bogra 3 1-2; Akyab 3, Tavoy, and Bhamo 2 1-2; Moulmein, Chittagong, and Shillong two inches. Light to moderate rain

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1903.

THE BENGAL NATIVE ARMY.

A VERY excellent sketch of the services of the Bengal Native Army, from the pen of Lieutenant F. G. Cardew, of the 10th, Duke of Cambridge's Own, Bengal Lancers, has just issued from the office of the Adjutant-General in India. It might more correctly be termed an etching than a sketch, for it includes accounts of many little known operations, detailed and particular accounts of the more important campaigns, and it follows the drums from the time the Bengal Army was first instituted up to the time of the dissolution of the Presidency Armies in 1895. Moreover, it is a volume of close on six hundred pages. It is worthy of notice that the work was compiled in 1890-91; but owing to a variety of circumstances its publication was delayed, and it has only now been found practicable to put it through the press. It is a terrible confession to make. But, alas, it not infrequently happens that official publications are thus delayed, and in a few more days we expect to see Government publish a treatise on a scientific subject which has become entirely out of date, and although it would have been of infinite value eighteen months ago, is now of no earthly use whatever. So great progress has been made since it was written. It seems incredible; but it is true and an important publication in comparison with this sketch. While his manuscript has been collecting dust in the Military Department and the Government Central Press, its author has left the days of his solitary star behind, gone through his years of captaincy, and is now Major Cardew, a field officer of two years' standing, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. It was intended that the work should form a suitable introduction to the regimental histories of the Bengal Army, filling up gaps in the military history of Northern India as told by them, recording actions and achievements of corps which now no longer exist and giving a general view of events common to many regiments, which, if repeated at length in the record of each, would extend the succeeding volumes to an unnecessary degree. It might also possibly delay their publication. But when their publication may be expected to take place we have not the remotest idea. If an introduction written in 1890 take fifteen years to bring forth, what time will be required to produce the records of ninety-three several regiments? It would perhaps be wise to abandon the idea altogether and direct the efforts of such men of literary taste as may perchance be found in the Military Department at Simla or Calcutta to the bringing up of the record from 1895 to the present time.

The record was brought up to 1895 by Mr. G. W. de Rhe-Philipe, who, after revising it, naively remarks that the introduction of the change in the administration and organisation of the Indian Army presents a point at which "this brief sketch"—of close on six hundred pages—of the rise and progress of the Bengal Army, may fittingly brought to a conclusion. That marked the disappearance of that Army as a separate and homogeneous entity, and brought to an end the glorious record of its achievements, a record which begins with Plassey and closes only with the consolidation of the British Empire. Mr. de Rhe-Philipe has a pretty pen and one which has evidently been much employed in high altitudes. His peroration might have emanated from a Governor-General's Private Secretary. Read it: "The unhappy episode of the Mutiny darkens its history, but the long roll of its victories and conquests effaces that said chapter, and we can never forget how great a part the old Bengal Army has played in the extension of the British Empire and in the fame of its arms. For nearly a century and a half it has borne an honourable part in all our campaigns from the Nile to the Great Wall of China, and has helped to carry our victorious standards to Kabul and Mandalay, to Cairo and Pekin. The story of the Bengal Army is ended; but it leaves to its successors a great tradition and an inspiring example." Mr. Philipe felt the thrill of it through his veins as he wrote, and his share in the production must be placed to his credit. Though it is but a dozen pages of original work, it is well written. Major Cardew begins with the early settlement of the English Traders in Bengal, and his first record of an "army" of an ensign and thirty men whose duty was "to do honour to the principal agents." It is conceivable that a more extensive force had been entertained by the merchants before the year, 1652, for the order then quoted forbids them to entertain any military strength beyond that specified. But thirty years later Job Charnock counted something like fifteen hundred men in the first expedition in 1686. Thirteen years afterwards, when Bengal became a presidency, the military force amounted to 130 men exclusive of a small party of Artillery called the Gunner and his crew. By 1754 the Army consisted of five companies of Infantry and one of Artillery, but Clive founded the first Bengal native regiment, after the capture of Calcutta. The men were dressed and equipped as nearly as possible like the British troops, and judging from an illustration the work contains, they became useful looking soldiers.

From that the Bengal Army grew. It did excellent work. Two thousand men of the Bengal Army fought at Plassey with such good effect that Clive decided on a material increase in their strength, all hands distinguishing themselves at Musulipatam when their conduct came in for high praise. They were employed against Frenchmen and against Dutch, for in those days the objection to utilising them against European enemies did not present itself. Had it not been for the engagement of the native troops British influence in India would have been overthrown, for Clive found himself outnumbered both by sea and on land. His action was fully justified, and the fighting qualities tested then were found to survive through long generations of Bengalis. They did as well in the first China war as their predecessors did in Java and Mauritius. In the first Afghan War they fought with distinction, and many of the corps which took part in the battles of early last century still exist and wear the record of their services on the colours. Nine Bengal Regiments marched with Lord Roberts to Kandahar; five served in the Egyptian campaign and fought at Tel-el-Kebir. They were on the march from two o'clock in the morning until six in the evening on that day, and contributed in no small degree to the successes of the day. It is impossible to follow them through all their experiences. The Bengal army took part in a war of sorts almost every year of its existence. The only wonder is they can tolerate the piping times of peace that are now on us. The men who serve in the Bengal regiments to-day are, in most cases, the descendents of those who served in the Bengal Army, and they fully realise the splendour of the record, and the demands the traditions of the past make upon them. We believe they will ever bear them ever before them.

SERVIA AND HER CROWN. THE Servian Skupshtina has taken a royal road to condonation of the assassination of the late King and Queen. That assembly grants immunity to the assassins, thereby tacitly approving of their deed. In most other countries, when a ruler made himself impossible—as has happened before now in many kingdoms—a more round about way was adopted for getting rid of him. A semblance of legality was imparted to the proceeding. In England Charles I., before he lost his head, was tried if not by his peers, at least by a tribunal that the nation considered adequate to the proceeding. Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were tried before the revolutionary tribunal wielding supreme power in France, and were condemned to be guillotined. In old Roman days, of course, ambitious assassins too often decided the fate of Kings and Emperors, and frequently sat on the throne they had stained with the blood of their predecessors. In recent years we have seen many crowned heads fall by the secret machinations of anarchists who object to monarchs, but do not desire to take their places. The Servian assassination was no anarchist plot. It was evidently, though we have not yet the details of the conspiracy or the crime, the deed of a few determined men who resolved to rid the country once for all of a King who was both capricious and autocratic, whose marriage had disgusted the people and the Court, and whose apparently irresponsible action within the last few months threatened the subversion of any and every influence which opposed him. We have now the singular spectacle of Russia approving of the choice of Prince Karageorgevitch as the successor of the hapless Alexander and offering congratulations without one word of disapproval of the incident that rendered the Servian throne vacant. The Emperor Francis Joseph has just telegraphed his congratulations to the Prince on his accession, and promised his support. The aged Emperor of Austria "incidentally" condemns the heinous crime preceding the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch. It is, no doubt, better to condemn it incidentally than not at all, but where one would have expected a chorus of disapproval from all the Courts of Europe at the double crime that swept away the occupant of the Servian throne and all belonging to him, we have an almost unbroken silence. There must be some reason for this silence. Is it awe at the gruesome assassination or a dislike of running counter to the Power whose protege Karageorgevitch is, and who, it was well known, disapproved of the unwise and unfortunate Alexander? Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, mentioned the fact that Government had considered whether they should mark their reprobation of the disgraceful crime at Belgrade by withdrawing the British representative; but they have decided that the Minister shall watch events in that capital without being accredited until more is known as to the circumstances in which the new Servian Government came into power. That attitude is correct. But in view of the fact that the Skupshtina has granted an immunity to the assassins of Alexander and Draga, it is very unlikely that there will ever be official information forthcoming of what is apparently not considered a crime in Belgrade.

EXPLORATION OF GREENLAND. DURING the past two years the chief interest in Arctic and Antarctic exploration has been centred in the achievements of expeditions to the Antarctic, but the Arctic meanwhile has not been neglected. Particulars have recently been received at Copenhagen of the operations of the Danish literary expedition which is engaged in the exploration of Greenland, and from whose researches valuable scientific results are expected to add to the general knowledge already possessed of that bleak land. The expedition, which consists of M. Mylius-Erichsen; the author, Count Harald Moltke; the painter, Dr. Bertelsen; and a student, M. Kund Ramassen, last summer, made a voyage in boats along the West Coast of Greenland from the Colony of Godthaab to the Colony of Jacobshavn, where the expedition wintered. In February the expedition started on sledges drawn by dogs for Upernivik (lat. 73deg. N.) the most northerly Danish settlement in West Greenland, which was reached in March. By March 24 the preparations for leaving Upernivik were complete, and three members of the expedition, with three Greenlanders, an interpreter, a bear hunter, and a fisherman, were about to proceed in a northerly direction along the coast, with the intention of reaching Cape York by way of Melville Bay, the shores of which are quite uninhabited, and which has never yet been explored. This expedition intends to proceed on dog sledges to the most northerly part of the Upernivik region where it expects to arrive in June or July, and whence the journey to South Greenland will be continued in boats or in one of the ships of the Greenland State Trading Company. Several months provisions for six men and one month's food for six teams of dogs (ten or twelve dogs to a team) were deposited last summer at the most northern point of the Danish coast. All the members of the expedition were well when the letters left, and were in fine training. The lowest temperature registered by the expedition was 40 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit). This was in the Jacobshavn district in February last. At the same time 52·6 degrees below zero (Fahrenheit) were registered at Upernivik. The seal catch of the Greenlanders had been very bad. The expedition is counting on making large bags of polar bears and seals to supplement the provisions deposited for the members and their dogs.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP. THE matches in the County Championship contest have been greatly interfered with owing to wet weather during the last seven days. All the matches set down for the 11th, 12th, and 13th had to be abandoned, and of those played last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in only one, that between Derbyshire and Surrey, was a definite issue arrived at. This unsatisfactory state of things leaves the position of the Counties in the Championship table unaltered, with the exception of Derbyshire who in beating Surrey secured their first victory this season and go up one place from the bottom of the table, which position is now held by Gloucestershire who have not won a match yet. The victory of the Peakites, who on their form last season and in the first few matches this year are the weakest of the first class counties, over Surrey by the large margin of 111 runs, only goes to prove how the latter county has fallen from its high estate. The match between Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which was commenced at Derby yesterday, will, as a result of the former team's success against Surrey, be invested with greater interest than has marked these fixtures of late years. Another fixture, the result of which will be awaited with considerable interest, is that between Sussex and Middlesex at Brighton, play in which was also commenced yesterday. Neither county has lost a match yet.

A beginning is to be made at once in connection with the re-organisation of the Chiefs' Colleges in India. The institution to be first taken in hand is the Ajmere College which opens on the 1st proximo with Mr. Waddington from the Rajkot College as Principal and Mr. Tipping from the Aligarh College as Additional Professor.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

AT its meeting held yesterday, the Municipal Corporation resolved that the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Municipal offices be treated with petroleum oil after the present monsoon.

THE Director of Indian Marine has requested space in the Prince's Dock for the immediate loading of transports for Somaliland, and the R. I. M. S. Hardinge is expected in Dock on the 20th to take troops on board.

THE officers who will accompany the camel corps to Somaliland are Captain A. C. Smithett, 15th Bengal Lancers, and Captain H. M. Souter, 14th Bengal Lancers. The former commands the corps.

THE Police Commission has completed its work and has broken up. It is interesting to note that along with the Report of the Commission a recommendation has gone up in favour of its early publication.

MAJOR W. MALLESON, R. A., has been permitted to patent a method invented by him and Professor Hodgkinson whereby coloured flames of any tint and of any required degree of brilliancy can be readily produced for such purposes as signals, torch light processions, and decorative illuminations.

IT appears to have been generally overlooked in the past that officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are required to submit half-yearly life certificates and information as to their address to the Government of India. Every effort hitherto made to secure the regular submission of these certificates having proved ineffectual, the Government have now decided to adhere rigidly in future to the rule, and to strike off after the lapse of a year the names of those officers who fail to report themselves.

THE Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the supply of biers to the public expense to Government cemeteries. The Rules do not provide for the supply of biers to cemeteries, but the Government of India think that their provision may be regarded as legitimate Government liability, and they have decided to include a wheeled bier at a maximum cost of Rs. 350 in the list of furniture to be supplied under the Rules. The bier is intended ordinarily to be used within the cemetery, but there is no objection to its being utilised for the conveyance of the dead to the cemetery in Stations where other suitable means of conveyance are not available.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 16th was 681, giving a death-rate of 45·63 per annum per thousand as against 36·58, the corresponding period of last year, and 44·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 185, plague; 27, small-pox; 5, measles; 40, phthisis; 40, diseases of the nervous system; 173, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 35, still-born; 68, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 31; Lingait, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 321; Hindu low caste, 79; Musalman, 150; Parsee, 23; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 32; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown caste, 1. The total number of births was 250 as against 336 the corresponding period of last year and 223 the average over the past five years.

A HIGHLY satisfactory condition of things is reported of the jails in the United Provinces: the lowest death-rate on record, with the exception of 1893; a considerable rise in the cash profits of jail factories, with the highest profits per head ever earned; a decrease in major punishments; and only five escapes—also the lowest record with one exception. As the resolution remarks such results call for little comment or criticism. Another fact which points to enlightened management is that, despite improved efficiency in identification, there is a steady decrease in the proportions of "habituals" to the total number of prisoners admitted, and there seems justification for the view that the locking up of habitual criminals at night in separate cells or cubicles is beginning to act as a deterrant. This is the view of the Lieut.-Governor, and he attaches so much importance the building of cubicles that a special grant has recently been made for this purpose, while the attention of the courts is again called to the suitability of sentences of solitary confinement in the case of habituals. There was a slight improvement in this respect during the year, but in the case of the habitual criminal leniency is out of place, and Magistrates should not lose to the full the powers given them to make prison life as uncomfortable as possible for the man who makes crime a profession.

THE FIGHTING ANTI-CLERICALS.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE.

THE attitude of the normal unbigoted Frenchman towards the Roman Catholic Church was defined with rough accuracy in a profession of faith which I once heard from a concierge, says Francis Gribble in the "Pall Mall". The man was speaking of his daughter, and he said: "Il faut bien que la petite fasse sa premiere communion; mais, nous autres, on s'en fiche pas mal des cures." What he wished me to understand was that he accepted the rites of the Church as he accepted the rite of vaccination, but that he had no more intention of making a religion of the one than of the other. The point of view is that of quite a considerable class of voters—a class quite large enough, in fact, to hold the balance of power. It is by working on the feelings of such men that the Fighting Anti-Clericals get their majority. Those Fighting Anti-Clericals have a very triumphant majority at the present time. Consequently it may be instructive to examine their character and antecedents. Their comparative importance is best determined by the evidence of their enemies. Taking the anger of the Gaulois as the measure of their ferocity, we can arrange them in two classes. In the higher class we have to place MM. Combes, Jaurès, and Charbonnel, and in the other M. Camille Pelletan and General Andre. General Andre, though not the most aggressive, is, in some respects, the most formidable of the company. He reminds one of the freethinking generals of the Revolution who laughed in church when Napoleon restored the public recognition of religion. An attempt was lately made to discredit him by circulating a story that he "funked," or at any rate malingered, during the Siege of Paris; but the story was disproved by the testimony of his old comrades, and his position was only strengthened by the calumny. It would be straining language to describe him as a fanatic, but he is a man who will stand no nonsense, and who regards as nonsense any Roman Catholic demonstration on the part of officers. With the possible exception of General de Galliffet, he is the only War Minister that France has had for a long time who has not been afraid of his subordinates. When they are factious, he "beaks" them. They go under, leaving no more trace than if they were buried at sea. All his tenderness is reserved for the mutinous "pioupiou." To mutinous officers he is a "holy terror." Whether he has "disorganized" the military system, as some say, or not, he has, at all events, effectually prevented the Jesuits from exploiting it.

M. Camille Pelletan is as ebullient as General Andre is cold. He may be described as a rollicking Bohemian Anti-Clerical. Clerical criticism of his policy generally resolves itself into criticism of his personal appearance—which is apparently his weak point. The opposition papers write of him as of a wild man from Borneo. They say that he never has his hair brushed because he has been told that it would take ten hours to brush it and he is an enthusiast for the eight-hours day. For many consecutive weeks the "Gaulois" published a fresh anecdote every day, based upon his alleged repugnance to water, weather for drinking or for washing purposes. What one can confidently say of him is that he pursues the most violent courses with the air of a man who is enjoying himself thoroughly. His most conspicuous act has been the suppression of religious observances in a navy which is mainly manned by the most religious classes of the French population; and he has done this with a gusto that suggests a senior subaltern making hay in a brother Officer's room.

The Ministers for War and Marine are, however, to be classed as executive rather than as administrative Anti-Clericals. The motive power of the policy which they carry out is supplied by the men named as belonging to the first class, each of whom is a shade more violent than the other. Let us begin with M. Combes.

The current Clerical nick-name for the French Prime Minister is "The Unfrocked." He was only in orders for a short time, and he only go as far as the minor order of sub-deacon. For that brief period, however, he burnt with a zeal like that of the unconverted Apostle of the Gentiles. In one of the theses which he wrote for his academical degrees he applauded Saint Bernard for the persecution of Abelard. In the other he reproached Saint Thomas Aquinas for his liberal opinions. He also published a pamphlet on the fulfilment of prophecy, in which he predicted the chastisement of the world and the universal triumph of the Church, and he has been known to give away the prizes at Congregational schools, and make speeches declaring that to prohibit religious instruction was to abandon the hope of attracting enlightened intelligences and to prevent art, science, and philosophy from ranging themselves on the side of Christianity. How far M. Combes has travelled since those utterances is demonstrated by some fresh item of news in every morning's paper. He clears out the convents, and lectures the bishops like so many rebellious schoolboys. And yet there are Anti-Clericals who are not satisfied. A tribute which he lately paid to the value of religious ideas still sticks in the throat of the extremists. "Gentlemen," he said to the Chamber, "after a people has been brought up for a long series of centuries on religious ideas, you must not flatter yourselves that you can substitute other ideas for them by a stroke of the pen. Before effacing these ideas it is your duty to ask yourselves with what you will replace them." The harangue aroused a storm of Anti-Clerical indignation. It marks a probable line of cleavage between M. Combes and M. Jaurès and Charbonnel, about whom we will speak next.

M. Jaurès is probably the most influential man in France to-day holding the balance of power in the Chamber, and magnetizing the country with his great gift of oratory. One sometimes hears him compared with Mr. John Burns, but the comparison is misleading. He is a man with an academic education who was once a Professor of Philosophy; and he is an idealist, of whose fervent sincerity it is impossible not to be convinced. Anti-Clericalism is not only a religion with him, but a part of a larger religion. Before all other things he is a Socialist and the Church is for him an obstacle that has to be cleared out of the way to make room for his large schemes of social reform. He is a man of no commanding appearance, very badly dressed, generally in a frock-coat which does not fit and has lost some conspicuous buttons. He is the most eloquent of his party, however, and his speeches are as good to read as to listen to. He supplies the earnestness which is translated into riotous action by M. Charbonnel.

This gentleman is another of the Great Unfrocked. The Gallois gave a character sketch of him the other day under the genial title of "The Apostate." It appears that he was already by way of being an apostate before he relinquished his orders. A duchess introduced him to the world as a raving-room lecturer, and he stood up in his cassock and eulogized Renan, and declared that Catholicism was played out—classed it, in his own words, among the "vieux bateaux." Then, still in his cassock, he launched, in a magazine article, a proposal for a Congress of Religions, such as formed one of the "side shows" of the World's Fair at Chicago. The proposal was formally condemned by the Pope, and he presently definitely unfrocked himself in a provocative letter to the Archbishop of Paris. "Life," he explained in one of his contributions to the reviews," was what he hankered after; and "life" in this case means agitation and rioting. Expelled from Belgium as a dangerous agitator, he came to Paris and founded the Anti-Clerical organ L'Action. As a journalist he belongs to the school founded by Mr. Hearst of the New York Journal. That is to say, he believes in the journalism that "does things" instead of merely writing about them. But he differs from Mr. Hearst in that he does the things himself instead of sending his "young men" to do them. Just as Mr. Hearst has laid himself out to foment war with Spain, so has M. Charbonnel laid himself out to foment war with Rome; his method being, as all the world knows, to go to church and interrupt the sermon, bawling, "You are not authorized; you have no right to preach. Get out of that pulpit, or will turn you out!"

HIS HONOUR SIR ANDREW FRASER, accompanied by Lady Fraser, proceeds Home by the P. and O. steamer Egypt leaving Bombay at the end of the month, and is due to return to Bombay on the 10th October. His Honour will then proceed straight to Darjeeling and take over charge from Mr. Bourdillon on the 14th October.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MISLEADING THE COLONIES.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved an adjournment and raised a debate on the fiscal question.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A debate took place in the House of Commons, last night, on Sir H. Cambell Bannerman's motion on our fiscal policy.

Sir H. C. Bannerman complained that the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain had misled the Colonies regarding the Government's attitude.

LATER

A debate took place in the House of Commons last night on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's motion in regard to fiscal policy.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman complained that the speeches that had been made by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain misled the Colonies regarding the Government's attitude on the question of protecting the Colonies and favouring the motherland against foreign discrimination. The Ministers were seriously divided, and hopes had been raised which had a good chance of being bitterly disappointed.

Mr. Balfour said that the only prospect there was of such a disappointment was if Sir H. Campbell Bannerman meant to abandon the Colonies in the event of his coming into power.

Mr. Balfour said that he himself would not shrink from relation if necessary.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Germany's treatment of Canada amounted to hostile discrimination, but we were not entitled to expect different treatment while we adhered to a policy making it possible. If Germany further penalised Canada it would be our duty to find a remedy. But the German press had so changed in the last few weeks that he did not contemplate the necessity.

The motion was then rejected by 252 a gainst 132.

THE SKUPSHTINA AND THE ASSASSINS.

IMMUNITY FOR THE MURDERERS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

AUSTRIAN CONGRATULATIONS.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Servian Skupshtina has granted an immunity to the assassins of the late King and Queen.

Prince Karageorgevitch has decided not to concern himself with the events which preceded his accession.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said that Government had considered whether they should mark their reprobation of the disgraceful crime at Belgrade by withdrawing the British representative, and have decided that the Minister shall remain for the present to watch events, but will not be accredited until further information is received regarding the circumstances in which the new Servian Government came into power.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed to Prince Karageorgevitch congratulating him on his accession to the Throne and promising him his support.

His Majesty incidentally condemns the heinous crime preceding the accession.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

An official communique has been published at St. Petersburg recognising Prince Peter Karageorgevitch but declaring it incumbent on him to punish the assassins of the late King and Queen

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED FROM ADEN TO SOMALILAND.

In consequence of the communications between Berbera and Bohotle being threatened three companies of the Hampshire Regiment and 300 native troops at Aden have been ordered to proceed to Somaliland.

BRITISH PRISONERS WITH THE MULLAH.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Reuter, in a despatch from the Abyssinian Camp at Jigjigga, dated the 12th instant, says that Ras Makonnen and the British Consul at Harrar are endeavouring to effect an exchange of three English prisoners in the hands of the Muliah, two of whom were wounded at Gamburu.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH.

FOURTEEN KILLED AND TWENTY INJURED.

An explosion of a lyddite shell took palce at Woolwich Arsenal this morning, in which fourteen men were killed and twenty injured.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

MATCHES ABANDONED.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The cricket matches between Middlesex and Essex and Somerset and Hants had to be abandoned owing to the sodden state of the ground.

Yorkshire has beaten Cambridge University by 206 runs.

Derbyshire has beaten Surrey by 111 runs.

The match between Leicestershire and Warwickshire was drawn.

THE KING'S REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

The King's review at Aldershot has been postponed until the 8th July when President Loubet will attend.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GERMAN ELECTION.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Apart from the large Socialist gains from the Radicals the balance of Parties in the new Reichstag will be little changed.

INDIAN BILLS.

The applications for the million and a half of sterling India 3 per cent. stock amount to £5,971,400.

Tenders at £98-18 6 receive 52 per cent. The average price obtained is £98-19.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Maximum II 1
Rising Glass 2
Elba 3

BOMBAY MAILS DELAYED.

FOUR HOURS BEHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The mail train from Bombay which comes via the Bengal-Nagpur Railway arrived at Howrah four hours late yesterday. The delay was due to her late arrival at Nagpore, the cause for which is still unknown here.

THE MACGREGOR MEDALS.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Lord Kitchener has awarded the MacGregor Memorial Silver Medals for 1903 to Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Manifold, I. M. S., and Daffadar Ghulam Hussain of the Guides Cavalry.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

DECLINING MORTALITY.

Plague continues rapidly declining. The last weekly returns show 3,707 deaths against 6,014 in the previous seven days. The Punjab reports a reduction from 4,874 to 2,753, Coorg returns thirteen deaths; Assam 5, Bengal 20, United Provinces 62, Madras Presidency 14, Bombay City 236, Bombay Presidency 483, Karachi 15, Mysore 62, Hyderabad 1, Berar 2, Rajputana 9, and Kashmir 2.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The numbers under famine relief in the Central Provinces last week fell to 36,103. The advent of rains enabled some two thousand workers to return to their villages.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER HARDINGE.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge (Hospital Ship) left Aden for Bombay on the 15th June with the following sick men :—Major Gilbert, I. M. S.; Captain Rolland, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; and 151 native troops.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Weightman, Deputy Consulting Engineer Bombay, has been appointed junior Consulting Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, with his headquarters at Dharwar.

Mr. Lugard, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, is gazetted a step of promotion.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

RATE OF INTEREST REDUCED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

At their weekly meeting to-day the directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the rate of interest for Demand Loans to five per cent.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Sir Frances Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, is indisposed, and left Calcutta for Darjeeling to-day under medical advice.

THE POONA COFFEE-HOUSE CASE.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

POONA, JUNE 18.

Judgment was delivered by Major Leslie to day in the case in which Sadakali and Roshanali, two Bohree suppliers of goods to Army Temperance Association, Kirkee, were charged with forging five documents purporting to be orders for goods. Sadakali was the authorised supplier of goods to the Army Temperance Association, but getting in to monetary difficulties with his creditors he handed the business over to his partner, Roshanali, in whose name cheques were drawn. The trouble rose from Jamnadass and Co., bankers to. Royal Artillery, Kirkee, refusing to cash cheques and seize them in payment of debt of Sadakali. Meantime to show that Roshanali was the actual supplier of goods, Roshanali and Sadakali got orders which were originally in latter's name copied out by Gunner Welch, Army Temperance Association barman, into Roshanali's name. Gunner Welch was tried by the Military authorities, and punished. The other two accused were to-day sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment each, and to pay fines—Sadakali of Rs. 100 and Roshanali of Rs. 300.

Accused appealed to Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, who released them on bail of Rs. 2,000 each pending the result of the appeal.

RECEPTION AT MAGDALA HOUSE, POONA.

Sir Robert and Misses Low held a reception at Magdala House this evening at 9-30 which was largely attended. The band of the Buffs was present. The reception lasted over an hour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Colonel Sahalch, Colonel on the staff at Bellary, officiates in command of the Belgaum District vice Brigadier-General Plowden on short leave.

At the village of Snainton, near Scarborough, two tramps were begging when Constable Harrison took them into custody. The shock was so great to one of them, named Robert Spencer, aged about sixty-five, that he fell to the ground and died in a few moments.

ANTICIPATING many years ago some hostile action against their establishment in France, the Carthusian monks, of Chartreuse fame, decided to acquire a habitation in England, among other countries, and built a splendid monastery at Cowfold, in Sussex. Few persons have an idea of the magnitude of this institution. It has a fine refectory, spacious cloisters, model cells, and a number of little chapels remarkable for the beauty of the paintings and carvings over the altars. The monastery is five miles from any railway, but the spire is a landmark in West Sussex.

THE MYSORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 18.

The second day of the Mysore Races opened to-day, in beautiful weather. The following are details :—

INSTALLATION CUP.—Seven furlongs.

Col Desraj Ur's Minimus (11st 2lbs), Lansdown 1
Mr Abdul Sattar's Beccles (7st 10lbs), O'Neill 2

Time—1 min. 33 4-5 secs,

THE STABLE CUP.—Five furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Harpist (9st 10lbs), Osmarkhan 1
Mr N Chowdhury's Tekeola (8st 9lbs), Lansdown 2
Major H Harrison's De Wet (8st 13 1-2lbs), Nelson 3

Also ran :—Dumbell (9st 11b), Corrie Roy (8st 8lbs), Ombree (7st 12lbs), Redoubt (7st 10lbs), Blueblood (7st 6lbs), Gaylad (7st 2 1-2lbs), Star (6st 13lbs).

Time—1min. 5secs.

MAHARAJAH'S CUP—One mile and three furlongs.

Col Sprot's Harefoot (7st 2lbs), Melson 1
Col Desaraj Ur's Rubric (8st 13lbs), Lansdown 2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Moon (9st) Hero 3

Also ran :—Babyboy (8st 10lbs), Syndic (7st 12lbs,) Superb (6st 12lbs).

Time—2mins 4secs.

DEWAN'S CUP—1 1-4 mile.

Mr Allardice's Upstart (9st 12lbs), Osmer Khan 1
Aga Khan's Ovenson (9st 7lbs), Hero 2
Colonel Grant's Prime (8st 3lbs), Gooloo 3

Also ran :—Louis (9st 3lbs), Landwind (6st 13lbs).

Time—2mins 24 3-5secs.

BIRTHDAY CUP—1 1-4 mile.

Mr K D Biswas' Promontory (8st 12lbs), Penton 1
Aga Khan's Ayrdale (9st 5lbs), Hero 2
Dr Spooner Hart's Wallgrove (9st 9lbs), O'Neill 3

Also ran :—Trenton (8st 8lbs), Viking (7st 12lbs), Steelpen (7st 6lbs), The Gaffer (6st 12lbs).

Time—2 mins. 14secs.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

THE AFFRAY AT FIGUIG.

BENI-OUNIF, 31st May.—M. Jonnart, the Governor-General of Algeria, who proceeded this morning with General O'Connor to inspect the frontier, was joined en route by Amel from Figuig, who insisted on guiding him to the town. M. Jonnart advanced to within a distance of 600 metres examined for some minutes the city wall, black with people, and then advanced with Amel. They had proceeded only 300 metres, when a fusillade began from Figuig. The sharpshooters replied. M. Jonnart then pursued his route in the midst of whistling bullets, and in the evening returned to Ain Sefra with General O'Connor. Amel who accompanied them as far as Beni-Ounif does not know whether he will be able to return to Figuig.

The casualties of the Foreign Legion, who formed the escort, were 17 wounded, 4 seriously.

The assailants, who numbered 600, suffered severely.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

THE GENERAL MEETING.

Paris, 1st June.—The report of the General Meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company gives a surplus of receipts amounting to 62,738,440 frs. The profits to be divided reach a total of 61,497,464 frs. Of that amount 22,535,211 frs. were paid on account on the 1st January, 1903, leaving for distribution a balance of 38,962,253 frs. The dividend on each share is 109·15 frs. which, increased by 25 frs. interest, brings the gross dividend per share to 134·15 frs. and the net dividend to 125 frs.

ST. PETERSBURG'S BI-CENTENARY.

RUSSO-FRENCH ASSURANCES.

Paris, 30th May.—On the occasion of the festivities in connection with the second centenary of the foundation of St. Petersburg, telegrams passed between the Czar and President Loubet, containing reciprocal assurances of their friendship and alliance.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain G. Warneford and Captain H. S. Strong in their appointments of Assistant Political Agent, Third and Fourth Grade, respectively.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Poona, with appellate jurisdiction.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the District of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Lieutenant V. G. Meezie, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant E. M. Nixon.

Mr. G. P. Millett will act as Conservator of Forests vice Mr. W. A. Talbot and during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Murray, continuing to hold charge of the Northern Circle pending further orders.

Mr. T. R. D. Bell will act as First Grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Millett and to hold charge of the Sind Circle during the absence of Mr. H. Murray, or pending further orders.

Captain P. C. Seare, 9th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain H. C. Woldridge.

Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate, Satara, is to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. H. Murray, acting Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, is allowed leave of absence for six months.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, I. C. S., will act as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, vice Mr. Bell, pending further orders.

Mr. A. G. Edie will hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure pending further orders.

Mr. G. H. Cross, I. C. S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The Honourable Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

The Reverend H. W. Nelson having completed ten years' service is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 1st June 1903.

The Reverend C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of Aden Camp, is granted three months' privilege leave, in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Miss A. M. Pearson, M. D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, in combination with furlough for three months and fifteen days.

Surgeon-Major W. C. Beevor, M.B., C.M.G., Scots Guards, to be Medical Officer on His Excellency's Staff vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. Cree, F.R.C.S. (Ire.) R.A.M.C.

WHEN two babies were being reared in an incubator at Harwood, Texas, they got mixed up, and a lawsuit is pending over their identity. The two mothers each claim the same child as their own.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Corporation Hall last evening, when Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., presided

PLACES WHERE CUTCHRA IS DEPOSITED.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 15th May last, regarding the necessity for disposal of cutchra. The letter stated :

"With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 9th May, 1901, I have the honour to state that the only places in Bombay at which cutchra is deposited are the following :—1. Sewree (cutchra is burnt in an incinerator and the ashes are deposited on the ground). 2. Dharavi. 3. Mori Road, Mahim. 4. Worli. To properly dispose of this cutchra and avoid deposit ing it within the Island, it should be brought to Tardeo flats to be transferred to Deonar. For this purpose an addition of 26 scavenging and 13 drain carts and 45 pairs of bullocks to the present strength of F and G Wards is required. I forward herewith an extract from the Health Officer's letter giving details of initial and recurring expenditure for this establishment, the former being Rs. 11,975 and the latter Rs. 26 766 per annum. I would, however, point out that in bringing the cutchra to Tardeo Flats and then transporting it to Deonar by Railway, it would be hauled over the same ground twice, involving a double charge. To avoid this a proposal is under consideration to establish a Railway siding at Sion to accommodate a certain number of waggons. If this proposal be carried into effect, almost all the refuse from F and G Wards could be taken there and loaded into the waggons, which could then be removed to Deonar by the usual cutchra trains running from the Flats to Deonar. This is a most economical arrangement, and I am endeavouring to make suitable arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway."

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master proposed that the consideration of the matter be postponed and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is not desirable, in the interests of sanitation and on economic grounds as well, to erect one or more improved refuse incinerators in Bombay, similar to those that have been recently used at Lambeth and other cities of England. What would be the probable initial cost and yearly expenditure for their erection and working. Dr. Master said the incinator question had been considered in 1895 when it was found that they created a nuisance in the neighbourhood in which they were erected, and the Committee then considered that the most feasible thing to do was to remove the refuse over the railway. Since then considerable improvement had been made in the construction of incinerators. Dr. Dinshaw considered one of the improved incinerators might be located on the Flats, by which a considerable saving would be effected.

Dr. Jahangir J. Cursetjee seconded the proposal.

Mr. Ardasir Unwalla thought the suggestions made were not the most practicable for disposing of the matter and moved as an amendment that the subject be referred to a sub-committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Dadachanjee, in seconding the amendment, said that in addition to incinerators creating to nuisance they were found to be very costly.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee remarked they had tried incinerators in one or two places, and they proved to be failures, and there was nothing to show that the improved incinerators that had been alluded to would be found effective in a Bombay monsoon.

Dr. Watcha said that a previous committee had gone into the matter most fully, and had come to the conclusion that the only remedy was to remove the cutchra. He did not think the question should be reopened, as neither a report nor a reference to the Commissioner was required. There was nothing to show that incinerators had yet been brought to such an improved state as to deal with such material during all periods of the Indian season.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail was for adopting the most expeditious measures for the removal of cutchra from the city.

Mr. Lund seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta remarked that incinerators had been found to work badly in Bombay owing to the nature of Bombay cutchra. It had not been shown that any new incinerator had been invented; they had only been altered and improved, and there was nothing to show that they would ever be suitable for Bombay cutchra. Mr. Mehta thought the matter should be left to the Commissioner, and proposed as an amendment that the letter be recorded, and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would await a further report from him regarding the arrangements proposed to be made with the G. I. P. Railway for the establishment of a siding for waggons at Sion or of any other arrangement that might be recommended by him.

Sir Bhalchandra, in seconding the amendment said he had been a member of the committee which had gone fully into the question in former years. He detailed the manner in which the committee had conducted their investigations.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail here withdrew his amendment thinking it was the same as that proposed by Mr. Mehta.

Dr. Dinshaw was of opinion that an incinerator erected in an open space like Mahim would create no nuisance. Mr. Mehta's amendment, however, covered the whole matter, and he therefore, withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then carried,

EXPERIMENT OF OILING THE ROADS.

The meeting considered the following report of the Executive Engineer on the subject of watering some of the roads with petroleum oil :—

"I have the honour to submit the following report on the experimental treatment of the surface of a portion of the Esplande Road from the National Bank to Messrs. Treacher and Company's premises (except the tramway track) with crude petroleum as a means of preventing the dust nuisance caused by the heavy vehicular traffic on that road.

The public were at first much prejudiced against the experiment, and a correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette" went so far as to characterize the work as that of a lunatic, the operation a filthy and dangerous one, and even suggested action for damages to life and property. But as time went on, the work was much appreciated. From the time the first dressing was put down until now, no complaint as regards dust nuisance has been received except from one of the firms occupying the ground floor of a building abutting on the road, but this was more owing to the dust from the undressed portions on either side of the oiled portion. Three dressings have been given. The first on the 26th of November last, when about 5 1-2 tons or 1,293 gallons of the oil was sprinkled. The second on the 21st December last, when about 3 1-8 tons or 737 gallons was used, and the third on the 22nd of February last, when 1 3-4 tons or 413 gallons was used. It will be seen from this that the quantity of oil was diminished at each subsequent dressing. The oil was laid by means of the ordinary watering carts and cans, and then equally spread over the road surface by means of brooms and brushes. On the first application the oil soaked quickly into the road surface, rendering it smooth and firm, but it was slightly slippery where owing to unevenness of the surface, there was a stagnation of oil in the hollows It also gave off a strong smell for a day or two in the beginning, but it gradually disappeared. The experiment has so far proved a success. The sprinkling of the oil keeps down the dust and makes the surface smooth and pleasant to drive on.

The questions now to be considered are what effect the monsoon will have on the oiled surface, and what the cost would be, compared with that of watering and scavenging. As the dressing has not yet been subjected to the action of the monsoon, I have some hesitation in pronouncing it to be a success, though the chances are likely to be in its favour. The cost of the three coatings of oil has been Rs. 403 against Rs. 179, which would have been the cost if the same area had been watered and scavenged as usual. If the third coating of oil lasts till the setting in of the rains, which I hope it will do, then the excess expenditure incurred by treating the road surface with oil, measuring about 5,830 square yards, would be about Rs. 229 over the cost of watering and scavenging. This last sum includes the cost of scraping, sandstoning and general patching the road surface and the value of the water at 3 annas per 1,000 gallons. Also the cost of repairs to the hydrants, etc. It appears to me that the application of oil to the road surface not only lays down the dust and renders the surface smooth but prevents the road from being cut up. It cannot be stated at this stage what the saving would be in repairs to the road, but I believe it will not form an insignificant item.

Taking everything into consideration I am of opinion that after the ensuing monsoon is over, the whole of the road extending from the Apollo Bander to the Municipal Offices should be treated with oil.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF THE ARCHITECT.

THE enquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. V. E. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency. Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality. Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, and Mr. Ibrahim Ahmedi, Engineer to the Trust, were also present.

THE MISTRY.

Mr. Judah Shalom, the mistry, recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he remembered the dimensions of the beams in the other blocks of the Sittaram Buildings. The thickness of the beams on the first floors of those blocks was 14 inches by 8 inches and the length 32 feet and a half. The dimensions of the beams on the second and third floors were 13 inches by 7 inches in thickness and 32 feet and a half in length. There was no fourth floor in those blocks. Each of the beams in them was supported by a wooden post in the middle.

Who gave you the dimensions of the beams in those blocks?—Mr. Mirza. There is a fifth block under construction. The dimensions of all the beams in all the blocks except D. block, which fell, are the same.

THE OWNER.

Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the Sittaram Buildings, was the next witness examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Moos objected to Mr. Sittaram being examined as a witness and to his answering questions which might tend to incriminate him.

The Coroner took a note of the objection and the examination of the witness was proceeded with.

The witness said he was a contractor by profession and potter by caste. He was also a mason of brick and stone. He did not know English. He was a contractor of various things, including buildings. He had considerable experience in building materials. He had contracted for public as well as private buildings. The two barracks at Colaba and the Pydhownee Police stations were amongst the public buildings built by him by contract. He entered into an agreement with the Improvement Trust to take the lease of the Crawford Market plots for building purposes. He had got a copy of the agreement at his place.

The witness was asked to go and fetch the agreement as well as all other papers he might have in connection with the subject, and in the meantime the examination of Mr. Dara Nusserwanjee Mirza was proceeded with.

THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. Dara Nusserwanjee Mirza examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was an architect. He was not a graduate of the Bombay University but a member of the Society of Architects of London. Until the 1st May last he carried on his business under the name of Sittaram and Mirza; but his partner Mr. Sittaram having died, he now carried on business under the name of Payne and Mirza. He was employed by Mr. Sittaram to prepare plans for all the buildings to be erected on the Crawford Market site plots. He did not know if Mr. Sittaram had signed the agreement of the lease at that time. He was employed by Mr. Sittaram about the beginning of July, 1901, and he (witness) immediately after applied to the Improvement Trust on behalf of Mr. Sittaram for a site plan. The plot was marked out shortly after. Witness designed the buildings. The first plans were submitted by him to the Improvement Trust on the 23rd August, 1901, together with the description and specifications. The plans were shown to the witness, who having identified them as the same submitted by him to the Trust, they were put in and marked as Exhibits 61, 62, 63, and 64. These plans were sanctioned by the Improvement Trust.

Now tell me exactly what were your instructions from Mr. Sittaram with regard to the buildings?—I had to design the plans and elevations of the buildings together with any deviation which he might desire from time to time and to submit them to the Municipality and the Improvement Trust whenever he might desire to do. I had also to give him large sized drawings and to explain away architectural feature that he might require. It was arranged that I should receive a fee of Rs. 4,000 for the whole work, and for that I have to give information which might be required. I sent the plans to the Improvement Trust and they sanctioned them. They were the first plans. These plans were also sent to the Municipality with a letter signed by Mr. Sittaram. The rules of the Municipality require that the plans should be forwarded by the owner himself. They were sent on the 23rd August, 1901. They were the copies of the plans sent to the Improvement Trust. Those plans were sanctioned by the Municipality subject to certain conditions.

Can you tell me if any of those plans show the dimensions of the beams used on the building?—There are two sections which show the dimensions of the girders. Figures have been put in drawing sheet No. 3, showing the dimensions of the beams in blocks A, B, & C. It does not give the dimensions of block D. The section taken of block D is the section of the northern part and not of the southern part which collapsed. There is nothing on these plans to give information as to the portion of block D which has fallen down. A notice of disapproval of the first plans was received from the Municipality to the address of Mr. Sittaram. The objections were with reference to two points. The first point was with reference to the water closets; and the second was with regard to the thickness of some of the walls and the foundation footings, which were said to be less than required by the Building Bye-Laws. Mr. Sittaram was allowed to proceed with the work subject to these objections being modified. The notice was dated 21st September, 1901. No alterations were made in the plans as required by the Municipality, but I told Mr. Sittaram verbally what the alterations were.

The witness was shown a letter written by him on the 6th November, 1901, to Mr. Sittaram warning him not to deviate from the plans without the sanction of the Improvement Trust and that if he did so it would be at his own risk.

Mr. Nicholson: Why did you warn him?—As a rule Mr. Sittaram ought to have obtained the sanction of the Improvement Trust for the deviation. This was a warning that if he executed the work without obtaining sanction for the deviation, he would do so at his own risk. I warned him in order that he might not in future turn round and say that he did it at my instance. After giving plans and getting them passed, I did not visit the place to see if the work was carried on according to the plans. I visited the place from time to time during the last two years and a half, not to supervise the construction but to inform Mr. Sittaram on certain points. I got instructions from Mr. Sittaram to make revised plans for block D, and I sent them to the Improvement Trust on the 18th February, 1902. They were not approved by the Improvement Trust. The revised plans were put in and marked Exhibits S1 and S2. These revised plans show the staircase of block D in its present position, but do not show the dimensions of the beams in the southern portion. These revised plans were sent to the Municipality on the 6th February, 1902. They were disapproved by the Municipality on the ground that the walls were not of the thickness required by the Building Bye laws. The Engineer of the Improvement Trust in his letter of the 8th April, 1902, refers to deviations from the specification with regard to the two-thirds of the area being built upon. I gave that letter to Mr. Sittaram, who did not ask me to make modifications. I did not tell Mr. Sittaram what was the reason of the Engineer of the Trust not approving the plans; because I did not understand the letter perfectly. I told him I did not know what were the modifications referred to in the letter. But I told him he could not build upon more than two-thirds of the area. I did not know if the work was then going on. No steps were taken to ascertain what those modifications were. Revised plans showing positions of water closets and servants quarters were sent to the Improvement Trust on the 23rd September, 1902. They were in all four plans, and they were sent by me at the suggestion of Mr. Sittaram. These plans refers to blocks A, B, & C only. They were approved by the Trust on the 29th October 1902, without any objection.

The witness was shown another letter, dated 25th October, 1901, which he had written to Mr. Sittaram bringing to his notice that any deviations in the sanctioned plans would be at his risk and responsibility. That he (Mr. Mirza) only undertook to design the buildings for him, and that the construction and the execution of the building rested solely upon him (Mr. Sittaram).

The witness, continuing, said that he wrote this letter twenty-five days after the first foundation was laid. He wrote this letter because there was verbal understanding between them, and he wanted to clear his position by writing a letter to him. Mr. Sittaram having asked him to make some deviations, the witness thought it advisable to put the verbal understanding in writing. Witness did not know when block D was taken in hand. He went to that block in September, 1902. He was in the rear yard. His object in going there was to select a site for the position of a cook room which was to be built. Mr. Sittaram then showed him a notice received by him from the Improvement Trust on the 19th March, 1903.

(Concluded on page 6.)

A LETTER FROM BERLIN.

A STRANGER'S IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

BERLIN is the best managed city in Europe. It has uniformly the best buildings and the best streets. The streets are wide and well paved. Asphalte has been put down on most of them, and you can drop your handkerchief almost anywhere without soiling it. There is no rubbish to be seen. If you throw a scrap of paper on the pavement (writes a journalistic traveller) a policeman may order you to pick it up, and if you leave a pile of dirt in your yard you may be arrested. The town is watched, and everything is made pleasing to the eye. All plans have to be submitted to the city architect, and every signboard has to be approved before it can go up. You cannot build a dog kennel without the approval of the city fathers, and they regulate the width of every wall, the height of the ceilings, and also the height of every house. The result is that most of the buildings are uniform. They are all flats, and you can ride for miles past yellow structures of five stories, most of which have shops below and apartments above.

The Germans believe in the city ownership of public works, and Berlin is interested in all sorts of undertakings. She owns the market-halls and cattle-yards. She has savings-banks and loan offices, and more real estate than any individual or corporation in Prussia. She owns gas and electric works, and lights not only the streets, but also private houses for a consideration. She runs an insurance company, and forces every property owner to take out an insurance policy to prevent loss in case of fire. At the same time, by her building regulations she sees to it that her losses are as few as possible, and the result is that the insurance department makes money. Indeed, every department does comparatively well; the city pays all of her own expenses, and comes out £200,000 or so ahead at the end of the year. Still, Berlin carries the interest upon a large public debt. She owes £13,000,000. Of late Berlin's public parks have been greatly improved. New Roads have been laid out in the Tiergarten, a wooded pleasure ground of 600 acres in the heart of the city. Newstatues have been put up there and among others those of the Aides of victory, which is lined with marble figures and busts of German heroes. Berlin is building pleasure grounds for the children in every quarter of the city. She is gradually remodelling the old streets, and the day will come when she will vie with Paris as the most beautiful city of Europe.

Berlin is now the third city of Europe. London is first, Paris second, Berlin third, and Vienna fourth, Berlin proper has over 1,800,000 inhabitants, but with the suburbs she has more than two millions, and it is a question whether the Greater Berlin is not equal to Paris in size. The town has been booming since the Franco-Prussian war. It had 500,000 in 1860, and at the time of that war only three-quarters of a million. After that the Government got the big war indemnity. The French pulled their millions sterling out of their woollen stockings and handed them over to the German victors, and much of this money came to Berlin. The people flocked in from all parts of the Empire to see if they could get their share of it, and Berlin grew. It has been growing ever since, and notwithstanding the hard times, it is growing to-day. It now covers twenty-five square miles in the Spree Valley and is reaching out in every direction.

A similar growth has taken place throughout the German Empire. Nearly every city has put on the seven-league boots of modern progress, and has built new buildings faster than most towns in America. You will not find a country on earth that has as many fine cities as Germany in proportion to its population. Let me give you a few facts about some of the cities I know. I first came to Germany over twenty years ago, and the growth has been almost altogether since that time. Leipsig is three times as large as it was then. It had 100,000 population at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, and it numbers almost half a million to-day. Munich and Dresden, have now half a million, Breslau has 422,000, Cologne 400,000, and Frankfort-on-the-Main about 300,000. Dortmund, Barmen, and Dauzig have each 140,000; Chemnitz, 200,000, and Hamburg has three-quarters of a million and is fast rising toward the million mark. Indeed, the whole country is growing, and there are good-sized cities here the names of which we hardly know. Just now the times are hard, and the country is in the midst of a business depression. It has, however, plenty of resources, and its savings-banks are full.

One of the best ways for a bird's-eye view of Berlin is a ride on the Ringbahn. This is an elevated railway encircling the city and stopping at all the chief stations. There are two branches—the North Ring and the South Ring, which have trains every few minutes. The cars move by steam, and the fares are exceedingly low. You can ride for an hour for twopence-halfpenny third class, and the second and first classes are not very expensive. There are slot machines at the station which sell third class tickets for the ordinary trip for three-halfpence each. Such a ticket gives a ride for five stations, and if you go farther you must arrange for an extra payment at the end of the ride. I took my tickets at the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof. We shot out of the station over an enormous restaurant built under the track, and rode for some miles to the edge of the city. We went by the cattle market and slaughter-houses belonging to the municipality, past the city gas works, and skirted the edge of Berlin, finding five-storey buildings clear to the boundaries. Further on we entered the city again, rode about the Thiergarten, past the Zoological Garden, and in the end came back to the place where we started.

This ride shows one how well Berlin is built, and how well it is kept. Most of the buildings are new, and notwithstanding the poor, who are as many as in any city in Europe, except London, it has no eyesores. One sees no clothes hanging out of flat windows or on ropes or wires stretched from building to building as in London and the large provincial towns of England. There are no ash-piles or tin cans in the back yards, and even the wood and scraps are nicely piled. The roads are everywhere clean. The city is a "swell" compared with other municipalities. It has creases in its trousers, and a bouquet in its button-hole. Most of the flats in the summer have window gardens hanging out over the streets. These are filled with flowers, and the various storeys are decorated with lines of roses and fuchsias and other bright-coloured blossoms. Of late the flats have been built with balconies arranged especially for flowers, so that one can walk under hanging gardens for miles through streets, looking up at flowers all the way.

The business parts of the city are becoming quite as well decorated as the residence sections. The Germans are good window dressers. They understand the value of plate glass, and many merchants keep men on the pavements, who rub the windows with chamois skins every few minutes to keep the glass clear of moisture and dust. The shops usually have small stocks, but they carry the whole stock in the windows. Many of the windows are framed in with shelves, or with rolling cupboards, which can be pushed up close to the plate glass. As you look at the windows you imagine the establishment is large, but upon entering find only a counter and a small compartment behind it, with one or two shopmen in charge. If you ask to see something like the goods in the windows, the merchant rolls back the cupboard and hands you out the article, for it is often the only one he has in stock. If you buy he thanks you, but if not, in most cases, he assumes an injured air and wonders what you mean by asking the price and handling his goods without purchasing. Indeed, I fear to look at any article here unless I am sure of buying something before I leave. The merchants are not accustomed to our ways of shopping. They make more of their business, and give you less for your money. They expect you to take off your hat when you enter the shop, and keep it off while there, and you should say good-bye when you leave, at which time one of the assistants opens the door

and bows you out. The average assistant wears a frock coat, and in the best shops all the assistants are dressed in this way.

The crusty customs of the Berlin merchants have made department stores very popular. The people are glad to go where they can look at goods without buying and where the merchants advertise that it is no trouble to show them. There have been no department stores in Germany until late, but there are now two in Berlin, either of which would be a credit to London or to any city in America. Each employs about 2,500 hands with more at Christmas. Most of the employees are girls as well dressed and as fine-looking as you will see anywhere. They work from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening with two hours off at noon for lunch. Their wages are from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day. The department stores do all they can to attract customers and visitors. Take Wertheim's, which is the biggest store in Berlin. It has a winter garden, filled with palm trees and tropical plants and so covered with ferns that they make a perfect carpet on each side of the path. There is a fountain in it, and seats under the palms, where the customers can rest and chat in the intervals of shopping. In the summer there is an additional garden and fountain. The store has a luncheon room and all the other attractions of similar establishments of the most enterprising sort elsewhere. Tietz's Department store, which ranks next to Wertheim's, has an American soda fountain, which came from Philadelphia. The fountain is an immense one, made of marble and silver. It has about one hundred spigots. It furnishes ice cream soda. This is one of the few soda fountains in Berlin, and it is well patronised.

Both these stores have their photograph galleries, with special days for men, women, and children. The day I visited Wertheim's was evidently, baby day, for a score and more of babies were waiting to be taken. The photographer was a swell, dressed in a long black frock coat and dress trousers. He showed me his instantaneous, consisting in part of magnesium flash-lights, operated by electricity. All his photographs are made in one-hundredth of a second, which is especially good for the babies. Another feature of the stores are their theatre bureaus. Each sells tickets for all the operas, concerts, varieties, and other amusements. Tietz has recently added a travelling bureau, where you can buy railway and steamship tickets and have round-trip rates all over Europe at reduced prices. One of the chief drawbacks in this trade is the lack of cash-carriers or cash-boys. The shop assistants are not allowed to handle money. They merely make out a check for you, and you go with it to one of the cashier's desks stationed in different parts of the store, and yourself pay over the money. At the same time the assistant hands your purchases to the bundle-boy to be wrapped up, and goes back to his work.

The German people live well. They are great eaters and great drinkers. Every block of business premises has its restaurant and beer garden, and in every one you can be well fed. Some of the best restaurants are the cheapest. The hotels have good meals, and altogether one gets as much for his money in Berlin as at any place I know. As to beer, the Germans make the best, and they know it. There are millions invested in beer gardens and beer halls in Berlin, and their income amounts to perhaps millions a year. It is said that a million glasses are drunk every day, and this means about a half million quarts. The beer glasses are regulated by law, and the ordinary drink is a generous one. There is a mark near the top of every glass, made with a file, to which the beer must rise without foam; and the customer always insists on full glasses. Beer in Germany takes the place of water. I venture to say there are ten glasses of beer swallowed here to every glass of water, and also that there are hundreds of men who drink on the average something like a gallon a day. Men, women, and children drink, early and late, and the total consumption surpasses conception. An American Consul in Germany, of an arithmetical bent, recently made an estimate of the annual beer bill of the nation. His figures show that the Germans swallow enough beer every year to make a lake six feet deep and more than a mile square, and so much that it will average forty gallons to every man, woman and child in the country. Much of the beer drunken is Bavarian, which country is said to make the best beer in the world. Munich alone ships nine million barrels every year, and its drinks more than it ships. The Nuremberger and the Pilsiner beers are also largely used, and Berlin its lf makes a popular article.

FRAUDS BY A POSTAL PEON.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, convicted Abdul Rahiman Sasik Hosein, a postal peon, on three charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to take effect consecutively. The accused was attached to the Byculla Post Office, and was entrusted with registered articles and money orders. He seemed to have misappropriated Rs. 145, the collective value of three money orders entrusted to him for payment on the 10th December, 1902, and 19th and 28th February last. On the 30th April last Mr. Tulsiram Ramji, Inspector of Post Offices, Byculla Division received a reference from the General Post Office requiring him to make enquiries regarding the non-payment of a money order to Beniprasad Surajpal. The Inspector saw Beniprasad and in consequence of a statement made by him a letter was written to the Controller of the Calcutta Post Office to return the original money order voucher which was given to the accused for payment. The voucher purported to have been signed by Beniprasad in acknowledgment of the receipt of the money was received from Calcutta, and was shown to the payee Benipasad, who denied the signature being in his handwriting. In consequence of further instructions received from the General Post Office, the Inspector made further inquiries and ascertained that Rajahati Bakridi and Ramzan Dafoo had not received payment of money orders for Rs. 10 and Rs. 125, respectively. These money orders were also given to the accused for payment, and their vouchers were duly returned by him, purported to have been signed by the payee in acknowledgment of receipt of the money. They were also signed by the accused as having paid the amount to the payees. The Police were informed of the frauds and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. He admitted having received the money for payment of many orders and having misappropriated the same. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that the offence was of a very serious nature; from the number of charges proved against him it was evident that he had carried on these frauds systematically. Such offences were not infrequent and it was therefore necessary to pass such a sentence as would have a deterrent effect. The Magistrate accordingly sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	5	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	9	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	15	12	71
Total plague deaths to date	261,660	213,927	
Same date last year	10	7	68

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 9th June :—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 17th March 1903, dated 19th May 1903, from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, forwarding a formal application for the lease of plot No. 24, 1st Nagpada Estate, to Government for the construction of a hospital for the Police of the City of Bombay.

Resolution.—The application is accepted.

Considered the following applications for the building lease of plot No. 21, 1st Nagpada Estate :—(i) From Mr. Aun Ali. (ii) From Mr. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed.

Resolution.—The plot should be put up to auction between the two parties.

Considered the following letters in connection with the Police Accommodation Scheme in the 1st Nagpada Estate :—(a) Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No 2197 of 23rd April 1903, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No 2196 of 23rd April 1903, approving of the plans and estimates of the 1st Nagpada Police Accommodation Scheme, (b) Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department No 2675 of 14th May 1903, forwarding a copy of Police Commissioner's No. 2630-15 of 28th April 1903, requesting that the work of building the quarters in the 1st Nagpada Scheme may be expedited. (c) Letter from the Engineer, No. 1724 of 25th May 1903, submitting, with his recommendations, six tenders for the construction of the quarters in connection with the Police Accommodation Scheme in 1st Nagpada Estate.

Resolution.—The lowest tender which is that of Mr. Shaik Fakir Mahomed Batanbhai for Rs. 50,315, for the requisite accommodation, is accepted.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the correspondence having reference to the re-submission by Mr. Motichand Naranji, the applicant for the lease of Plot No. 35, 1st Nagpada Estate, of the plans of the building he proposed to erect on that site.

Resolution.—Seven days' notice under the agreement should be given to Mr. Motichand Naranji, that the agreement for the lease of plot No. 35, 1st Nagpada, will be cancelled and his deposit forfeited to the Board.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 10th February 1903, papers underlying Circular No. 185 on letter from the Engineer, submitting for reasons stated revised estimates amounting to Rs. 12,072-2-1 for the temporary sheds on the Agripada Estate including water, and drainage.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The Engineer should take steps to have the rooms occupied, giving preference to those persons who are displaced by the Board's schemes.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 188 on letter from the Engineer, forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,389-14-2 for filling in additional lands on the 1st Nagpada Estate explaining that there is a saving of about Rs. 1,084 on the estimate sanctioned for similar work in Trustees' Resolution No. 135 of the 13th May 1902, so that sanction is required for an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,005 only.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Considered the following Government Resolution of the 4th May 1903, on the Collector's award in respect of the land appropriated for widening the Gamdevi Road :—

Letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. L. R.—1116, dated the 23rd April 1903 :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a valuation award made by me under Section 66 of Bombay Act IV of 1898, as per letter No. 1738, dated 2nd instant, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust (copy annexed), in respect of the land appropriated for widening the Gamdevi Road. Copy of the award has also been forwarded to the Trust."

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. 1738, dated the 2nd April 1903 :—

"With reference to Government Resolution No 525, dated 25th January 1901, and in continuation of this office No. 4163, dated 23rd December 1901, I am directed to request that you will now please make your awards in respect of the land appropriated for widening the Gamdevi Road.

"A plan, No. 1613, showing the area handed over to the Municipality on the 26th January 1903, is forwarded herewith."

Award.—Under Section 66 of Bombay Act IV of 1898, I hereby certify that the value of 225-46 square yards of land added to Gamdevi Road is Rupees (2,254-9-7) two thousand two hundred and fifty four, annas nine, pies seven. The debt due by the Board to the Secretary of State for India in Council should be reduced by this amount (Signed) E Gray, Collector.

Resolution.—A copy of the award should be forward of the Accountant-General for information.

Resolution.—The capital debt of the Board should be reduced accordingly and Government be informed

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 18.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Dulerai G Mehta third grade Dupy Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha in granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months with effect from the 22nd Jan 1903.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Capt G Warneford and Capt H S Strong in their appointments of Asst Political Agent third and fourth grade respectively.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr E Clements I C S Asst Judge Poona with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C E Palmer I C S on relief to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Ahmedabad.

Mr A W W Mackie I C S Asst Collector in the district of Dharwar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district and is invested with additional power specified.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr E H Waterfield I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kolaba to try in summary way all such offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G P Millett to act as Collector of Forests vice Mr W A Talbot and during the absence on leave of Mr H Murray continuing to hold charge of the Northern Circle pending further orders; Mr T R D Bell to act as first grade Deputy Conservator of Forests vice Mr Millett and to hold charge of the Sind Circle during the absence of Mr H Murray or pending further orders; Mr A C Robinson I C S to act as Divisional Forest officer West Khandesh vice Mr Bell pending further orders; and Mr A G Edie to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer East Khandesh in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure pending further orders.

Mr G H Cross I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The Hon Mr F S P Lely C S I, I C S Commissioner Northern Divn is allowed privilege leave for three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H W Nelson having completed ten years' service is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 1st June 1903.

The Rev C F W Hatchell Chaplain of Aden Camp is granted three months' privilege leave in combination with three months' special leave on urgent private affairs from the 9th June 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sunderrao Gajanan Jayakar M A B So to act as Principal Elphinstone High School Bombay from the date Mr M Hesketh M A handed over charge and pending the return of Mr Byramji Framji Patel B A or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr S W Edgerly C I E, I C S was allowed an extension by one day of the privilege leave of absence granted to him by Govt Notification No, 2042 dated the 20th April 1903.

Miss A M Benson M D First Physician Pestanji Hormasje Kama Hospital for Women and Children Bombay is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days in combination with furlough for three months and fifteen days from the 11th July 1903.

H E the Governor has been pleased to appoint Surgn-Major W C Beevor M B C M 3 Scots Guards to be Medical Officer on His Excellency's Staff vice Lieut-Colo A E J Croiy F R C S (Ir) R A M C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J A Gayer Watanmal Manikrai Jagatyani and Khan Saheb Sheir Mahomed Ibrahim Sub-Engrs 1st grade are promoted to the rank of Supdg Engrs 3rd class with effect from 19th April 1902 15th Oct 1902 and 1st Dec 1902 respectively.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Estab :—Mr T Summers Dee M Inst C E to be Exe Engr 1st grade permanent and Supdg Engr 3rd class temporary (outside scale).

Mr D George, Assoc M Inst C E acting Supdg Engr is appointed pending other arrangements to act as Ex Engr Belgaum Div in addition to his own duties vice Mr. P J Fitzgibbon Assoc M Inst C E Exe Engr 1st grade placed on special duty in connection with the revision of the Famine Relief Code.

Mr O S Martin Asst Engr 3rd grde passed on the 2nd June 1903 the Professional Examination prescribed in Public works Dept Code Volume I Chapter paragraphs 196 to 171.

MR. MONTAGUE HOLBEIN, who has twice failed in attempts to swim the Channel, will make another attempt during the summer. Each day for the past week he has been swimming for several hours at a time in the Medway at Wateringbury, the temperature of which, he says, is as nearly as possible the same as the Channel.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak remarked that some time ago he had advocated the treatment of the roads with oil Mr Shepherd, the then Commissioner, had approved of the proposal, and the results of the experiments that had been made were now well known. The results, the speaker said, had exceeded his expectations and drew the attention of the Corporation to the important point, viz., that, in addition to keeping down the dust, the application of oil resulted in a considerable saving in the repairs to the roads. He advocated a trial of the oil sprinkling in some of the narrow bye-lanes with the object of seeing if it would drive away the rats and lead to prevention of the plague.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the proposal. In doing so, he protested against the idea that oil should be sprinkled in the narrow bye-lanes in order that the rats might be driven away. If they were to be driven away from the bye-lanes, where, he would ask, were they to go to? (Laughter.) If the sprinkling of oil on the streets would suppress the plague, the whole of the thoroughfares of the city, he thought, should be treated in the same way. (Laughter). The Executive Engineer's report was received and sanction was given to the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Municipal offices being treated with oil after the monsoon.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The meeting considered a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government forwarding for information and the following resolution of Government on the provision of accomodation for public primary schools in the city :—

"It has been represented to the Governor in Council that in spite of all that has been done of late years to improve the accommodation available for the public primary schools in the City of Bombay, there is still need of a comprehensive scheme of operations and large expenditure before these institutions can be properly housed. 2. The best means of supplying this want should therefore be considered as early as possible by a Committee under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, to which the Corporation, the Improvement Trust, and the Joint Schools Committee should each be invited to appoint one member. The Governor in Council does not desire to limit the Committee to the consideration of any particular scheme, but he would be glad to have their advice upon the question whether the Improvement Trust Act should be amended in such a way as to empower the Trustees to provide accommodation for public primary schools in the same manner as they do for the Police force or the City under Section 33—40 of their Act," requesting that the Corporation may be asked to appoint a member to the Committee referred to in paragraph 2 of the resolution.

The Honble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed that the Hon. Mr. F. M. Mehta be appointed a member of the Committee, and that the resolution of Government be recorded. It was gratifying to find that Government had now seriously taken up the question of the provision of sanitary school houses.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna recorded the proposition. He said no better representative of the Corporation could have been selected than the Hon. Mr. Mehta, who had taken the greatest interest in the matter from the beginning, and was fully aware of its responsibilities. The speaker hoped the committee would be able to do something to improve the sanitary condition of the school buildings in the city.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned till 3 p. m. on Monday, the 22nd instant.

DIFFERENCE DUE ON CONTRACTS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, heard the case of Hiralal Kanaysial against Govind Narayen, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 1,172-3-0, the difference due on contracts for the sale and purchase of wheat and for damages, owing to defendant's failure to give delivery of 250 cwts of linseed under the contract. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling, and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff entered into contracts with the defendant in Bombay for the sale and purchase of 100 tons of wheat for April-May, 1901, delivery at rates mentioned in the contracts. In respect of the contract for the sale and purchase of wheat, a difference of Rs. 804-11-0 became due and payable by the defendant. On the 5th May, 1901, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 250 cwt of linseed at Rs. 8-4-6 per cwt. deliverable in Bombay. The plaintiff was ready and willing to take delivery of the goods on the date, but the defendant failed to give delivery. Owing to the defendant's breach of the contract the plaintiff sustained damages amounting to Rs. 348-12-0 the same being estimated at the difference between the contract rate and the rate ruling in the market on the due date. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 18-12-0 for interest, making the total sum due by the defendant Rs. 1,172-3-0.

The defendant, in his written statement, alleged that the contracts in question were purely "satta" or wagering contracts. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant agreed or intended to give or take delivery, and the contracts were entered into merely for gambling transaction. This suit was, in the first instance, filed in the Small Causes Court, and the defendant asked that it should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Berbera on the 22nd instant, with two British officers, and 151 native details, including 20 helpless cases.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE Admiralty has chartered four vessels, namely, Umballa, Viawa, and Ouda, belonging to British India S. N. Company, and the Ranee belonging to the Asiatic S. N. Company, to convey troops and Camel Corps to Berbera. The steamer Ouda, 3409 tons, Captain C. F. Kendal, will sail to-day for Karachi.

THE HULK TENASSERIM.

THE Hulk Tenasserim, which has been condemned by Government and which was lying at the Wet Basin, has been purchased by Khan Saheb Hoosenally Mulla Hakimjee and Essabhoy Tajbhoy for Rs. 30,000. The vessel has been removed yesterday evening off Mazagon.

BRIJIDO GONZALES was about to be sentenced at Tia Juana, Mexico, for horse-stealing, when he declared that he could prove an alibi, for at the time the horses were stolen he had just murdered a man thirty miles away and buried the body. It was found that the prisoner's statement was correct, whereupon he was acquitted.

DURING the last voyage of the Hamburg-American liner, Auguste Victoria, to New York, one of her coal trimmers fell overboard at 10-30. The alarm was given, the ship stopped, a lifeboat was lowered, and the man was safe on the liner again at 10 37—all done in seven minutes. He was little, if anything, the worse for his immersion.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADAMSON, late of the King's Yorkshire Light Infantry, is proposing that an Irish Body Guard for the King should be raised in connection with his Majesty's visit to Ireland in August. Colonel Adamson suggests that the constitution and duties of the proposed Irish Body Guard should be similar to those of the Royal Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in England, and the Royal Company of Archers in Scotland who have been discharging, with such picturesque effect, the functions of a body guard to his Majesty during his recent Court at Edinburgh. The time, though short, is still sufficient, Colonel Adamson opines, to enrol a sufficient number of British officers who, like himself, are resident in Ireland, to constitute King Edward's Irish Body Guard.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th June :—

Submitted Trustees'. Resolution, dated 28th May 1903.

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 175—G, dated 2nd June 1903, forwarding a copy of Government Notification, No. 52 of that date, authorizing Mr. George John Chambers to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution recorded. The usual license to be issued.

Submitted Government Resolution, General Department, dated 6th May 1903, directing that the draft notification submitted by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs regarding the proposed amendments in the rules to regulate the manufacture possession and sale of explosives in the Presidency of Bombay should be published provisionally in the "Bombay Government Gazette" in English and in the Vernacular languages for the information of persons likely to be affected by it, with an intimation that the draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of one month from the date of its publication.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 27th May 1903 observing that the proposed rule would give Government power with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to license a floating magazine in any part of the Bombay Harbour and it is obvious the Trustees should as Conservators of the Port under the Indian Ports Act have a voice in the matter; advising that the Board should have their position recognized and suggesting the addition of a proviso to rule 19 A (1) in the terms proposed by him.

Resolution.—In view of the Trustees' position as Conservators of the Port under the Indian Ports Act, Government should be asked to add a proviso to rule 19 A (1) to the following effect :—"Provided that if such floating magazine is to be situated within the limits of the Port of Bombay, the previous consent of the Trustees of the Port, as Conservators under the Indian Ports Act, shall have been obtained."

Submitted Government Notification in the Marine Department, dated 18th December 1902.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th May 1903, saying that in the rules regarding the Survey of Cargo-boats published under the Government Notification quoted above, no provision exists for the issue of a duplicate copy of a vessel's certificate of survey in the event of the original being lost, and suggesting that the following addition be made to rule 13 subject to the sanction of Government :—"In the event of the original certificate being lost, a duplicate copy will be granted on payment of one rupee."

Resolution.—The sanction of Government should be obtained to the addition to rule 13 for a charge of annas 8 for a duplicate certificate.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th June 1903.	Total from 1st April to 5th June 1903.	For week ending 6th June 1902.	Total from 1st April to 6th June 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	210	25	213
Do " out of "	31	228	21	211
Do transported	36	201	20	144
Do attended to	...	20	1	10
Do warped	...	4	1	11

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

Concluded from page 5.)

NOTICE FROM THE TRUST.

The notice, which was read in Court, drew the attention of Mr. Sittaram to the deviations he had made from the original plans as regarded the position of the staircase, the front room, the verandah, and the balconies, and asking him to suspend the work pending further orders.

The witness, continuing, said: While showing the notice to me Mr. Sittaram asked me to prepare a plan according to the building as it then existed and to submit it to the Improvement Trust. I did not go to the premises to find out the deviations as on a previous occasion the mistry had brought a sketch showing all the dimensions marked in his own handwriting of the rooms in block D. I did not ask the mistry why he had made these alterations. I prepared a revised plan showing the building as actually constructed. I sent the same to the Improvement Trust on the 7th April last and asked for sanction for the deviations. I received an answer from the Improvement Trust on the 20th April, 1903, in which the Engineer of the Improvement Trust declined to propose the approval of the revised plan to the Board as there were several material deviations. The Engineer also warned Mr. Sittaram not to proceed with the work, and that if he did he would be held responsible for it. On the 13th April, I wrote a letter to the Engineer, Improvement Trust, requesting him to cease all action for a few days, as Mr. Sittaram had caused the preparation of a plan showing the deviations, which were not material. It was also pointed out that the deviations had occurred owing to the necessity of complying with certain Municipal regulations, and that Mr. Sittaram had stopped all work under dispute. In his reply of 6th May, the Engineer of the Trust stated that the request of Mr. Sittaram could not be complied with and the original plans could not be departed from. He also drew Mr. Sittaram's attention to the fact that an additional storey had been raised without the sanction of the Trust.

THE REFRESHMENT BAR.

On the 8th May Mr. Shilstone, Secretary of the Improvement Trust, wrote pointing out the fact that Mr. Sittaram had infringed a term of the agreement by allowing a refreshment bar to be opened, and warning him that if he did not have it removed the Board would take legal proceedings against him. The witness said Mr. Sittaram told him that he was under a belief that he was allowed to let a room for a refreshment bar under the terms of the lease. Witness had no instructions from Mr. Sittaram to put a fourth floor on the terrace in block D.

The evidence of the witness was not concluded when the inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE following is the list of Fixtures for 1903, to be played on the ground of the first-named Club :—

June
16 Rovers F C vs Government Telegraph F C, Cooperage
17 Government Telegraph F C vs North Staffords (B Team), Cooperage
19 Royal Garrison Artillery vs Royal Engineers, Cooperage
23 Rovers F C vs North Staffords (B Team), Cooperage
24 Government Telegraph F C vs Royal Engineers, Cooperage
26 Royal Garrison Artillery vs North Staffords (B Team), Cooperage
30 Rovers F C vs Royal Engineers, Cooperage,

July
2 North Staffords (A Team) vs Royal Engineers, Cooperage
7 Rovers F C vs Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage
8 Government Telegraph F C vs North Staffords (A Team), Cooperage
9 North Staffords (B Team) vs Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage
13 Bombay Gymkhana vs Government Telegraph F C, Cooperage
14 Royal Engineers vs North Staffords (B Team), Oval
15 Royal Garrison Artillery vs Bombay Gymkhana, Oval
15 Government Telegraph F C vs Rovers F C, Cooperage
16 North Staffords (A Team) vs Rovers F C, Cooperage
20 Bombay Gymkhana vs Royal Engineers, Oval
21 Royal Engineers vs Government Telegraph F C Oval
22 Royal Garrison Artillery vs Rovers F C, Oval
23 North Staffords (B Team) vs Government Telegraph F C, Cooperage
24 Royal Garrison Artillery vs North Staffords (A Team), Cooperage
28 Royal Engineers vs Rovers F C, Oval
29 Government Telegraph F C vs Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage

August
1 Bombay Gymkhana vs North Staffords (A Team), Cooperage
3 Bombay Gymkhana vs North Staffords (B Team), Cooperage
5 Royal Garrison Artillery vs Government Telegraph F C, Oval
6 North Staffords (A Team) vs Royal Engineers, Cooperage
8 North Staffords (A Team) vs B Team Cooperage
11 Rovers F C vs Royal Artillery, Cooperage
11 Royal Engineers vs Bombay Gymkhana, Oval
12 North Staffords (B Team) vs Royal Garrison Artillery Oval
13 North Staffords (A Team) vs Government Telegraph F C, Cooperage
18 North Staffords (B Team) vs Rovers F C, Cooperage
18 Royal Engineers vs Royal Garrison Artillery Oval
19 Government Telegraph F C vs Royal Garrison Artillery Cooperage
20 North Staffords (A Team) vs Royal Garrison Artillery Cooperage
20 Bombay Gymkhana vs Rovers F C, Oval
25 Royal Engineers vs North Staffords (B Team), Oval
25 Rovers F C vs North Staffords (A Team), Cooperage
26 Bombay Gymkhana vs Royal Garrison Artillery, Oval
27 North Staffords (B Team) vs (A Team), Cooperage

Sept
3 North Staffords (A Team) vs Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, For Coughs,
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Colds.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Bronchitis.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Asthma.
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, Influenza.

Safe and Reliable.—Relieves Instantly.

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THE GOVERNOR AND THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's "Government Gazette" I am surprised to see the following notification:—"Surgeon-Major Beevor, C.M.G., Scots Guards, to be Medical Officer on the Staff of his Excellency the Governor vice Lieutenant-Colonel. Croley, F.R.C.S." As a Parsee I must confess to a feeling of great disappointment in his Excellency Lord Northcote. A Parsee is Civil Surgeon of Nasik, and the other day when the European community expressed their preference for a European doctor, their community being fairly numerous and considerable European female population, they were promptly told by his Excellency that these racial prejudices should not exist. His Excellency I supposed had determined not to countenance race prejudice. European ladies will have to be attended by the Parsee medical gentleman who is in every way qualified for the work. That being a step in the right direction, I quite expected to find his Excellency setting a good example and appointing Parsee Medical Officer to his Personal Staff. But not only he ignores Parsee members of the medical profession, but goes right away out of Indian Medical Service altogether. But who is this? A Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A. M. C. I know, and a Major I. M. S. I know, but Surgeon-Major who is he? I thought all Surgeon-Majors were on Retired List and abolished. I must repeat, I, and not only I, but all members of our noble and learned profession, are pained and disappointed by this apparent slight from the high place.—

Yours, &c.,—

L. M. & S.

Bombay, June 18.

[We can only to give a portion of our correspondent's letter. His pain and disappointment have apparently stupefied his brain but given agility to his pen. We only give publication to so much of his letter because he is a practitioner who is well known and influential in his community.—Ed. "B. G."]

LASHED TO WHEELS.

DRAMATIC DEFENCE BY GIPSY WOMEN.

THE Ishmaelite struggle on the Hainault Forest border was renewed on May 24, and was marked by intensely dramatic scenes.

In the darkness of Thursday night, twenty caravans, with an immense contingent of women and children, moved stealthily on to Lambourne Common, to which they claim a right born of immemorial usage, and each caravan was linked to its neighbour by chains running from wheel to wheel.

Forest keepers, assisted by a strong force of police, arrived on the scene early yesterday morning, and wasting no time on argument, brought out hammers and cold chisels to cut the chains.

Before they had thus freed the first two wagons, a party of the women of the tribe rushed angrily forward and planted themselves against the vehicles. Their men folk followed, each with a coil of rope, and in thirty seconds the women were all lashed to the wheels, and, with gleaming eyes, defied the keepers to move a single caravan.

The forest-guard stood dumfoundered by this dramatic situation; and while they were still pondering their next step, a little army of bare-legged, sunburnt gipsy children threw themselves beneath the wheels, and clinging to their mothers' feet would neither be coaxed nor terrified into relaxing their hold.

At these unexpected tactics the keepers were visibly disconcerted. The gipsy women were brawny and tough, and might be removed without sustaining serious hurt; the danger of damage, indeed, being on the side of the foresters. But the "kinchins" were another problem altogether. They clung with such tenacity that nothing short of physical force could detach them, and even in the interests of law and order physical force in such a case was out of the question.

The Gordian knot was cut with a knife—not used on the children, but brought into play to sever the bonds of the mothers. The women plotted with all the Romany eloquence at their command, and when they were out of breath the men helped them.

For more than an hour the evicting party struggled to get the caravans free, and only succeeded in the end by sheer force of numbers. They formed a well-guarded concentration camp, carried the gipsy mothers and their children to it one by one, and penned them in, angry and threatening, until all the vans had been released and pushed off the common and on to the public road.

Then the police were posted along the edge of the common to defend the position against assault, and held their ground until the gipsy vans were out of sight.

A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

WHOLE JURY THREATENED WITH MASSACRE.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, has sent a guard of 120 infantry and an artillery company, with two Gatlings, to the town of Jackson, in order to guard against a general massacre of the Jackson grand jury which is considering evidence of a number of local murders.

The crimes have grown out of a feud which dates from 1893 and is the outcome of political rivalry between Mr. Hargis and Mr. Cardwell for the office of marshal in the town of Jackson, which terminated in the murder of Mr. Hargis by Mr. Cardwell, whose adherents were finally victorious in 1901.

This victory resulted in the slaying of a relative of Mr. Hargis by Judge Cockrill, whereupon the partisans of Mr. Hargis retaliated by killing two of Judge Cockrill's adherents, whose leader, Mr. J. B. Marcum, was assassinated. It is the authors of these crimes who are now to be tried.

No jury has here to fore been sufficiently courageous to find true bills against the murderers, but the evidence is so strong at present that the State prosecuting attorney is confident of securing a verdict that will break up the feud.

The Hargis and Cockrill families have published threats of killing every member of the jury if the verdict is against them, and they have even threatened break up the present proceedings by a combined attack on the court-house.

The soldiers have been sent to Jackson in order to keep the two families at bay. If a verdict of guilty is returned, the jury will be at once escorted from the neighbourhood by an armed force, and will be kept in a place of safety until the present troubles dies out.

There are said to be nearly fifty persons concerned in the feud.

FATAL WEDDING FIRE.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

FOUR ladies were burnt to death and twenty people terribly injured at Arras, by a fire breaking out in a ballroom, where a wedding party was celebrating the marriage of M. Courot, a Government official, and Mlle. Salome, daughter of a French military officer.

Towards nine o'clock in the evening, a Venetian lantern fell from the roof on a curtain. Immediately the curtain was in flames, and before the dancers could realise the situation, the whole room was ablaze.

The guests were panic stricken and several in their fright threw themselves out of the windows, into the courtyard below.

The bridegroom tearing off his coat, wrapped it round his bride whose marriage veil and light filmsy dress were on fire. Then, taking her in his arms, and maddened by the situation, he hurled himself again and again against a wooden partition, which at last gave way.

By this means he was able to gain access to another part of the building. Mme. Courot, the bride, was terribly burnt, and will be disfigured for life.

Many of the guests were rescued by soldiers and firemen. Four ladies with their dresses ablaze rushed into the court-yard and threw themselves into a fountain.

Another lady, driven mad by the scene, refused to move, and st

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

The disappearance of the middle-aged woman (writes "A Society Butterfly") is an interesting sign of the times. In 1903 there are girls, young married women, and ancient ladies who are great-grand-mothers. But the "fair, fat, and forty" type of mature motherhood is no more seen in smart Society. Modern mot hers look as young as their daughters, and a race of juvenile grandmothers has sprung up in our midst. Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, Lady Londonderry, Lady Tweedmouth, Mrs. Arthur Harter, and Mrs. George Batten are now grandmothers and still preserve much of the charm of their youth.

The correct recipe for eternal youth would make a multimillionaire of its fortunate possessor. But this precious discovery seems still in the future; and the best available prescription is a clever compound of time, trouble, taste, and money. The "Don't Worry" fraternity have common sense on their side; fuss, flurry and fretfulness are responsible for much misery in the way of wrinkles and premature old age. Diet cures, massage, calisthanics, and face-treatment al help towards the preservation of youth; and so, o course, does money well spent on good corsets and perfectly planned costumes. The old-fashioned doctrine that white could only be worn by debutantes is now entirely played out. Many middle-aged women wear white, and to the greatest advantage. Lady Poltimore is a case in point. She has been for many years a grandmother, and only the other day looked magnificent gowned in white chiffon and brocade, trimmed with flounces of finest lace. Lady Bective has no grandchildren; but she is a stately matron, grey haired and handsome, and often appears in white, either lace, satin, or velvet. The Duchess of Devonshire is no longer young, but she constantly wears white satin or brocade; and Queen Alexandra, whose taste is perfect, often selects white on the occasion of Court ceremonials.

The other day curtsy was made to some admirable gowns, equally well suited to a middle aged matron or a smart young married woman. At one exclusive shop there was a wondrous frock of net in the new champagne colour, glistening with hand-sewn sequins in mother-o'-pearl, each the size of a sixpence. This gleaming mermaid-like gown is one of the successes of the season, and has been ordered by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who, by the way has now become as good a dresser as her mother-in-law, Queen Alexandra. At a recent ball Lady Waswick wore a lovely and very young-looking gown of pink chiffon with silver and fine white lace. The sleeves were large and long, and had close-fitting cuffs of white lace coming down over the hands. These long sleeves have a specially smart appearance; one attractive frock, made of cloud of shaded orange chiffon, had quite a quaint prettiness, with its long sleeves and round-out early-Victorian bodice,

White satin has taken a new lease of life. At a recent political party two of our smartest married women—Lady Dickson-Poynder and Lady Molesworth—both wore white satin; in one case trimmed with pearls, in the other, with old point lace. Everything Irish is the fashion; and one lady, an Englishwoman, appeared in a gown of rich, soft white poplin, with long lines of Irish lace inset down the skirt, and across the bodice and elbow sleeves. Soft, fluffy white is also in high favour. Both girls and married women affect white net, tulle, and chiffon; and the other night there appeared a marvellous white net, thickly embroidered with dull silver—a relic of the Durbar—and made sleeveless with shoulder-straps of silver, and a loose girdle of the same around the waist. Miss Vera Vincent had a charming frock of white tulle with steel sequins; and Lady Juliet Lowther—soon to be a bride—wore a lovely gown of white lace, mounted on white chiffon, and garlanded with ropes of pink roses.

King Edward has held another Levee. The Military Tournament is now the chief attraction. The month of May has been one of the most rainy Mays on record.

Theodosia Lady Cottenham and Lady Mary Pepys have left London for Windsor. Lady Cottenham was a Miss Dallas, and is sister to Sir George Dallas. In 1870 she married the late Lord Cottenham, a man many years older than herself, and her son is the present peer. Lady Cottenham is a tall, fair woman, with light hair and the sweetest of smiles. Kindness and gentleness are written on every line of her face, and she is one of the fortunate people who have not an enemy in the world. Her house at Queen's Gate has been the scene of many pleasant parties, and she is noted for the success of her afternoon entertainments. Not many years ago Lady Cottenham elected to join the Roman Catholic Church, and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepys, quickly followed the maternal example. By the way, there have of late been several instances of a similar change of religion. Pretty Miss Violet Gibson, daughter of Lord and Lady Ashbourne, to mention one, has joined the old faith.

Lady Mary Pepys has had the usual advantages of an only daughter, with the result that she is one of the pleasantest and most popular girls in Society. Her powers as an actress and reciter are above the average; she succeeds admirably with French plays, chiefly on account of her perfect accent, acquired under the tuition of Madame Thenard, of the Comidie Franqaise. In appearance Lady Mary Pepys is rather small, with a bright face, fair hair, and an easy, animated manner. She is of a philanthropic turn of mind and uses her gifts and accomplishments in the sacred cause of charity.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey have arrived in London. Mrs. Mackey is an American, handsome, popular, and still on the sunny side of middle-age. She has never formally joined the ranks of entertainers, but contents herself with giving dinners and small, smart concerts. Her great achievements are in the line of outdoor sports and amusements. She is a splendid whip, drives four-in-hand in fine style, and even faces Piccadilly traffic in the crowded weeks of May and June. Mrs. Mackey is also an excellent horsewoman, rides well to hounds, and has spent several winters at Leamington, for the sake of the hunting in the Midlands. Her husband, Mr. Mackey, is a clever financier, and a wall known polo-player. He owns many valuable polo-ponies, and spends much of his time at Ranelagh and Hurlingham. Both husband and wife are keen motorists, and possess several motor-cars, and Mrs. Mackey was one of the first ladies to drive about London in a smart electric victoria,

Lady Mildred Cooke has left London. She was Lady Mildred Denison, and is sister to the present Lord Londesborough. Her marriage with Sir William Cooke, a wealthy Yorkshire baronet, took place last summer. Lady Mildred is tall and slender, with dark hair and a brunette complexion. Like most north-country women, she is a keen lover of sport, and although she does not hunt she rides, drives, and walks with the guns. For a baronet's wife, Lady Mildred Cooke has an unusual number of fine jewels, including three tiaras and three complete parures of rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. Sir William Cooke is a man of thirty, a noted sportsman, devoted to outdoor amusements and a country existence. His family has been for centuries settled in Yorkshire. The baronetcy was conferred on an ancestor in 1661 as an amende for loyalty and sufferings during the Civil War, and as far back as 1504—when shillings were first coined in England—and Edward Cooke held the post of Mayor of Doncaster.

Mr. and Mrs Beresford Melville have arrived in London. Mrs. Beresford Melville began her career as Miss Sydney Garrett, the daughter of a clergyman in County Carlow, Ireland. She married first the wealthy Mr Spender Clay, of Ford Manor, Surrey and some years after her widowhood took as second husband Mr. Beresford Melville who is now Conservative Member for Stockport. Mrs Melville is a dark good-looking somewhat portly lady who at one time gave several brilliant entertainments in London and in the country. Until her son's majority she reigned supreme at Ford Manor and arranged some amusing parties for Lingfield races. Her daughter—once Miss Violet Spender Clay—was a great heiress and is now Lady Bingham and the future Countess of Lucan. Her son Mr Herbert Spender Clay, the present owner of Ford Manor, is an officer in the Second Life Guards is on the Turf, a good shot, a motorist and a well-known member of the jeunesse dore.

An engagement is announced between Lord Monson and Mrs. Turnmure, a daughter of General Roystone, of the United States Army. The bride-elect—who will be a welcome addition to the long list of American peeresses—is said to be both rich and attractive. Lord Monson is a man of thirty-four, a diplomat, a courtier, and a citizen of the world. He is now attached to the British Embassy in Paris, and once held an office in the Household of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg. His youngest sister is Mrs. George Leveson-Gower.

During a dark nigh some thieves entered a field at Meniadee, New South Wales, and sheared all the wool off a flock of sheep. They managed to get away with the wool without being discovered.

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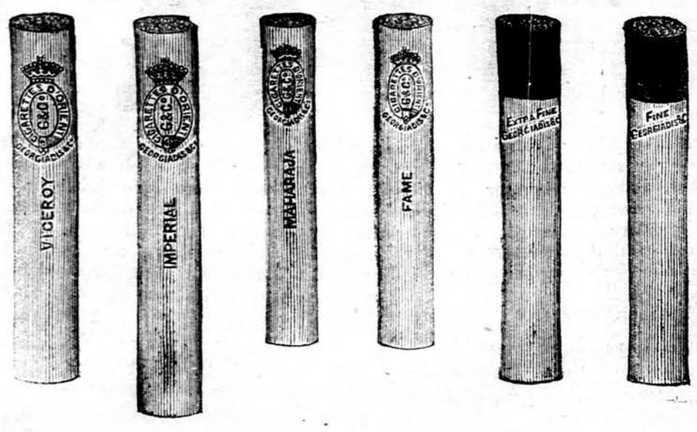

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of putridness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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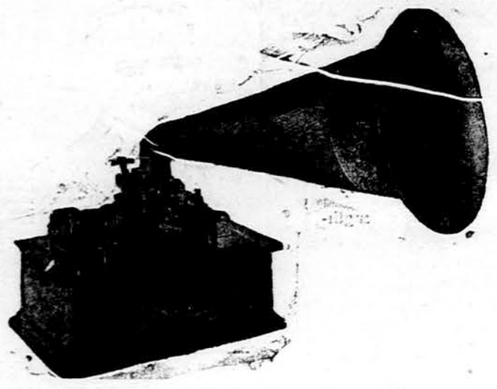

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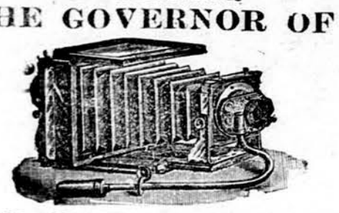

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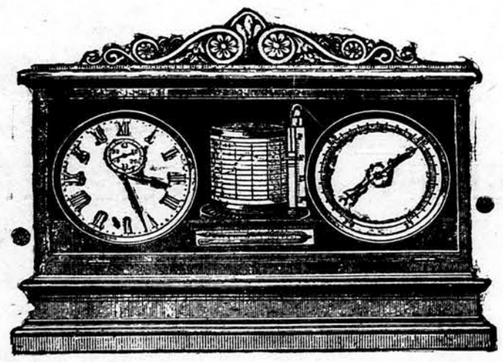
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

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